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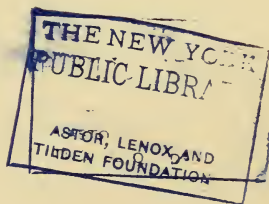
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REV. GEORGE SCUDDER MOTT, D.D.,
PRESENT PASTOR. .

HISTORY
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
IN
FLEMINGTON NEW JERSEY,
FOR A CENTURY.

WITH SKETCHES OF LOCAL MATTERS
FOR TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

BY
REV. GEORGE S. MOTT, D.D.,
PASTOR OF THE CHURCH.

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## THE FIRST SETTLERS.

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AT the beginning of the 18th Century a steady and widening stream of emigration set in from Europe, the effects of which were apparent upon New Jersey. The main cause of it was the religious persecution, more or less severe, which prevailed in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe. This fell with especial violence upon Presbyterians. The Test Act, in Great Britain, excluded them from all public offices, honors, and employments. The Schism Act, in 1714, would have swept them out of existence, had not its operation been prevented by the death of Queen Anne. The result was that they began to leave Ireland by thousands. In the spring of 1718 an Irish pastor wrote, "No less than six ministers have demitted their congregations, and great numbers of their people go with them." Also the rapacity and greed of landlords quickened the emigration. "In two years after the Antrim eviction," says Froude, "30,000 Protestants left Ulster for a land where there was no legal robbery. Ships could not be found to carry the crowds who were eager to go." The revocation of the edict of Nantes drove 500,000 of the Protestants out of France, who fled to Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and England. Very many of these came, at the beginning of the century, to this country. Most of them were Presbyterians. Vast numbers of Germans

came over. From 1730-1740 sixty-five vessels well filled with Germans arrived in Philadelphia. These were Lutherans and Presbyterians. The country rapidly filled up with Scotch, Irish, French, English, Dutch and Germans. They were persons of clear convictions, intelligent, and brave.

To these thronging emigrants, Hunterdon County presented unusual attractions. The climate was mild—less bleak than New England, not so hot as Virginia. Peaches, plums, and berries grew plentifully in the woods. This whole region was heavily wooded with oak, hickory, beech, and maple. These forests abounded with game. The streams were alive with fish ; and most delicious shad made annual visitations along the borders. That fish was caught higher up the South Branch than Flemington, before mill dams obstructed the stream. The hauls of them in the Delaware have been enormous within the memory of old people. Also the Indians were peaceable and friendly. The Raritan was navigable up to the junction of the North and South Branches. In seasons of freshets the farmers conveyed their grain to New Brunswick in flat-bottomed boats. The Delaware also was navigable up to Trenton. So that immigrants coming to this county could have the advantage of navigation within a few miles of their lands. Also early in that same century the farming lands had been well occupied in Monmouth and Burlington Counties. Hence the passion to go on to the frontier was impelling the sons of the settlers to seek a home among the attractive hills of Hunterdon. And the county rapidly filled up from 1715-1730.

A tribe of Indians living near the site of Hartsville,

Pa., had a path to and across the Delaware at Lambertville, and thence to Newark, by way of Mt. Airy, Ringoes and Reaville. The "Old York Road" was laid on the bed of that path, or rather this path became that road, for the road itself was never surveyed. In a deed for land at Ringoes, dated August 25th, 1726, this is described as "The King's Highway that is called the York Road." Another Indian trail came in from the north, through the valley at Clarksville, the gateway for all those tribes who threaded their way down the great valley of the Wallkill, or crossed over from Pennsylvania at the forks of the Delaware. This Indian highway led down to the wigwams on the Assanpink. These roads crossed at Ringoes. So that, before there were permanent settlers, this region was traversed by those going to and fro, either for hunting or for prospecting. To such an extent land was purchased from the Indians that an Act of the General Assembly, in 1703, forbid it, without consent of the proprietors. Surveyors from West Jersey passed over these Indian paths so early as 1688. The beauty of this hill country, the advantages of soil, climate, and productions, had become well known, so that many began to look with longing eyes upon this favored region, which was yet held by the Indians. In compliance with a request of the proprietors of West Jersey, the Council appointed a committee, consisting of John Wills, William Biddle, Jr., and John Reading to treat with the natives. This committee reported at a meeting of the Council held June 27th, 1703, that they had secured by purchase a tract of 150,000 acres from the two Indian chiefs, Himhammos and Coponnockus. This tract extended from the Raritan to the Delaware,

and covered the present townships of Raritan, Delaware, East and West Amwell. Probably small sections of land had been secured already from the Indians by adventurous settlers. This purchase was apportioned among the proprietors according to the number of their shares ; and this was the beginning of a land speculation that lasted many years, until this whole region was occupied. Space will not permit me to enter into the details of the early settlements. Those who might be interested in such historical matter can consult, "The First Century of Hunterdon County," which was a paper read by myself before the New Jersey Historical Society, January, 1878, and afterward published in pamphlet form. See also "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties," published in 1881.

At Flemington the tracts of three proprietors touched: those of William Penn, Daniel Coxe, and Joseph Kirbridge. Penn had one of 5000 acres, and Daniel Coxe one of 4170, which were surveyed by John Reading in 1712. The dividing line ran from east to west, by the Soldiers' Monument, in front of the Presbyterian Church. A high stone just over the brook east of the South Branch Railroad is where this line touched the stream. South of this line belonged to Penn ; north of it to Coxe. Coxe's was commonly called the Mt. Carmel tract, and the high hill on the top of which is Cherryville still bears the name of Coxe's Hill. The old name of Klinesville was Mt. Carmel. In 1731, Coxe sold to William Johnston 210 acres. He came from Ireland. His son, Samuel, was a distinguished teacher and mathematician. His son, Thomas Potts, was an eloquent and learned lawyer of New Jersey. He married a daughter



of Robert Stockton. His portrait may now be seen over the judge's chair in the court-room at Flemington.\* Other settlers, in and around the village, were Johannes Bursenbergh, John Philip Kase, Robert Burgess, William Norcross, John Hairling, George Alexander, Joseph Smith, James Farrar, Thomas Hunt, Dr. George Creed (of Dr. Creed nothing is known except that he was practising at Flemington in 1765), William Black Potter, Samuel Fleming, Thomas Lowrey, John Anderson, Gershom Lee. The first settlers were German, Irish, and English.

In March, 1738, John Philip Kase came from Germany, and purchased from Penn a tract of land on which was built the first house in this neighborhood. The house stood on the east bank of Minebrook close to the road. There was then a group of Indians occupying the land back of Mullins Hill, to the left, just after entering the new road to Cherryville. Between Kase and the Indian chief a warm friendship existed. Indeed, he was very popular with all the Indians; and they presented him with curious and useful articles, which were in the Kase family a long time.

In 1756, Samuel Fleming purchased land. He brought with him from Ireland a boy, Thomas Lowrey, who afterwards married his daughter, Esther. Lowrey became the most prominent man in the village, and ac-

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\* It has been claimed that this is the portrait of Judge Samuel Johnston, mentioned on p. 13; but Miss Margaret E. Hoyt, a descendant of Judge Johnston, writes: "I never heard any one of my family speak of the portrait in Flemington as that of Judge Samuel Johnston. I am inclined to believe Dr. Mott is right, and that it belongs to the family of Johnstons he mentions in his history. The date on it would also incline me to this belief."

quired large property here, and in the county toward Milford. He was one of the founders of the Baptist Church in 1765, in Flemington, which was the first Baptist Church in Amwell township. He was a shrewd, sagacious man, who generally succeeded in his undertakings. He was a member from Hunterdon of the Provincial Congress in 1775. After the war, for several years, he was a member of the Legislature. Both Fleming, and Lowrey and his wife, were earnestly devoted to the cause of the Revolution. The old house where Fleming lived, and the first erected in the village, is now standing. It is the second house on the north side of Academy Street. Fleming kept a tavern in it. As in time other houses were erected, the place was called Fleming's—so it is named in the old maps—and finally Flemington. Afterwards Samuel L. Southard purchased and occupied this house.

The first burying ground was on the knoll back of the dwelling formerly occupied by Jediah Higgins. It was on Fleming's land. His first wife was buried there. Afterwards most of the bodies were removed to the old burying ground on the south side of Academy Street. This land afterward came into the possession of the Kase family, who were related to the Lowrey's. A stone now there bears this inscription: "Hester Lowrey, second daughter to Thomas and Hester Lowrey, departed this life on the 15th of April, 1777, aged 16 years, 7 months and 1 day." This maiden died on the eve of her marriage, and she was buried in her bridal robes. The first interment in this yard was the body of the Indian chief, who was the unswerving friend of John Philip Kase. This took place in the year 1750. The funeral was at

sunset. He was buried in an upright position, with his weapons of war, pipes, blanket, etc. He was a tall, muscular man. There was a wild Indian religious dance about his grave, which tradition relates was continued through the night. John Philip Kase was buried there in 1754.

Freedom of religious belief sooner or later secures civil rights. And those who serve their church faithfully will be the first to make sacrifices for their country. Immediately after the battle of Lexington, Hunterdon County was in a glow of ardor for the defense of the rights of the Colonies. The character and antecedents of its people made it so. The Provincial Congress of New Jersey, in August, 1775, directed fifty-four Companies, each of sixty-four minute men, to be organized, allotting to each county a specific number. Hunterdon's quota was from twenty-five to fifty per cent. above the other counties. The members of this Congress from Hunterdon were, Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm, of New Germantown, John Hart and John Stout, of Hopewell, Jasper Smith and Thomas Lowrey, of Flemington, Charles Stewart and Daniel Hunt, of Bethlehem, Ralph Hart, Jacob Jennings, Richard Stevens and John Stevens, Jr., of Round Valley, Thomas Stout, Thomas Jones and John Bassett.

Charles Stewart resided at Landsdown near Clinton. On his return home, he called a meeting at Abram Bonnel's Tavern, and a regiment of minute men was raised, probably the first in the State. He was a leading spirit in this movement, and rendered important services from the commencement of the struggle to its final triumph. Many distinguished loyalists were among his

friends, who made every effort to retain him on the King's side, but in vain. He was Colonel of the First Regiment of minute men in this State ; then Colonel of the regiment of the line. By commission from Congress, in 1776, he became one of Washington's Staff, as Commissary General, which position he occupied until the close of the war. General Washington and his wife were frequently at his house. His granddaughter, Mrs. Bower, who, after the war, in Philadelphia, received marked attention from Mrs. Washington, relates the following, respecting the economy practised by Mrs. Washington: "She ravelled a set of old satin chair covers, inherited by her. She had the material carded and spun, and, with the addition of cotton yarn, woven in alternate broad and narrow stripes, the broad being of white cotton and the narrow of crimson silk. Out of this fabric, she had two morning dresses made for herself."

After the war, General Stewart moved to Flemington, where he occupied a house near the residence of John C. Hopewell, and owned a large farm which extended to Coxe's Hill. He held a leading position in his adopted State, and was her representative in the Congress of 1784 and 1785. After much important public service, he died in Flemington, June 24th, 1800, aged seventy-one years. His grandson, Charles C. Stewart, son of Samuel Robert Stewart, was a man of fervent piety, refined culture, of a deeply sympathetic nature, who devoted himself to the spiritual interests of his fellows. He was born in Flemington in 1795. He graduated at Princeton College in 1815. He was a classmate of Dr. Charles Hodge, and of Alexander Wurts, who, for sixty-one years

was an eminent lawyer of this town, and died February 16th, 1881, highly esteemed by all. Charles Stewart was converted in the great revival in Princeton during the winter of 1814-1815. He united with the Princeton Presbyterian Church, July 7th, 1815. He then went to the law school at Litchfield, Conn. But soon he turned his attention to theology, and entered Princeton Theological Seminary from which he graduated. After a serious pondering of the subject he felt it to be his duty to become a foreign missionary. In company with other missionaries, he and his wife sailed November, 1822, from New Haven for the Sandwich Islands; but failure of his wife's health compelled their return in 1825. He was appointed a Chaplain in the Navy in 1828, which position he retained until his death, although retired for several years. At his death he was the Senior Chaplain. His position enabled him to visit nearly all parts of the world, and furnished the material for several books, which were received with great favor, and passed through several editions both in this country and in England. On account of failing health he was retired in 1862. The next year the New York University conferred on him the degree of D.D. He died at Coopers-town, N. Y., in 1870, at the age of seventy-five, and his remains lie in the beautiful cemetery that overlooks Lake Otsego, and not far from the monument to J. Fenimore Cooper.

A son of Dr. Stewart, C. Seaforth Stewart, was graduated in the same class with General George B. McClelland at West Point. He served his country faithfully during the Civil War, being in charge, for the greater part of the war, of the Engineers' Department

at Fortress Monroe, for which important post he was selected on account of his fitness. After the war, he was put in command of the United States Corps, at San Francisco. He is now retired, and lives at Cooperstown, N. Y.

A daughter of General Charles Stewart, Martha, married in January, 1776, Robert Wilson who was born in Innishowen, Ireland, and emigrated to this country. He was a man of education, and engaged in business in Philadelphia. He acquired a large property near Hackettstown. When the war broke out he accompanied Washington to Cambridge. In consequence of failing health he resigned, and returned to his New Jersey home. In 1777 he entered the service again as Assistant Commissary General under his father-in-law, General Stewart. Feeble health compelled him again to resign; and in 1779 he died at his Hackettstown home, aged 28, leaving his widow at the age of 21. Mrs. Wilson's father, after the surrender of Cornwallis, returned to his estate of 1000 acres, and she took charge of his house; and then removed with him to Flemington. For fifteen years after his death she was the sole administratrix. After her father's death she took charge of her brother Samuel Robert Stewart's home, who lived just to the east of this church; and after his death, September 15th, 1802, she assumed the care of his two sons. From the time she became the head of her father's house to her death, March 15th, 1852, she led a life abounding in good works. From her early youth she was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In many respects she was one of the most remarkable women of her time. See Mrs. Ellis' "Women of the Revolution," vol. 2.



Her father's house, and her own residence were within a short distance of General Washington's headquarters in Morristown, so that he was frequently a guest at the house. His relations with her father were intimate. Also from time to time, Generals Green, La Fayette, Wayne, Hamilton, Gates, and other officers of the army came to her father's home. On one occasion she entertained General Washington and his wife and staff (between thirty and forty persons) for two days. Her gate on the public road bore this inscription in conspicuous characters: "*Hospitality within to all American officers, and refreshment for their soldiers.*"

Associated with General Stewart in his patriotic measures and conspicuous, too, was Colonel Philip Johnston, whose sister was the wife of Stewart, whom she married in 1755. Philip was the oldest of seven children, and was born in 1741. His father, Judge Samuel Johnston, was a colonial magistrate thirty years before the Revolution. The family were from Scotland, and belonged to an ancient barony in Anandale. They were a war-like clan, and a great terror to the border thieves. He was one of the first settlers in Union (near Clinton). His mansion at Landsdown was erected at a time, when it was a wise precaution to be protected against the Indians. It was therefore constructed as a stronghold, with massive walls of stone and heavy portals. Civil and criminal cases were often tried before him, in its spacious hall. He was a gentleman of exalted virtue, and renowned for his hospitality, and unbounded benevolence. At one time he had fourteen widows living on his land free of rent.

The feeling for and against Great Britain, at the beginning of the Revolution, was intense and bitter on both sides, in this county. Persons disaffected toward Congress, confederated, and proceeded to acts of open violence. But the combination was broken up by the prompt action of the Provincial Congress, which, July 1st, 1776, ordered the colonels of the militia, in each county, to disarm those who refused to bear arms (Gordon's New Jersey, p. 195). Yet, as a whole, Hunterdon County was strong for the war. In March, 1776, the Committee of Safety, of which Captain Mehelm and John Hart were members, resolved that three battalions of militia be draughted out of the militia of the State, for the help of New York. The quota of Hunterdon was four hundred and forty, which was just double that of any other county. Colonel Frelinghuysen, of Raritan, wrote to Governor Livingston, August 15th, 1777: "I must not forget to congratulate your Excellency on the great loyalty of Hunterdon County." N. J. Rev. Cor. pp. 5, 95.

In December, 1776, Washington was preparing to cross the Delaware and attack the British who were encamped at Trenton. As a part of the preparation, General Maxwell was directed to collect Durham boats high up the river, which were brought down to Coryell's Ferry (now Lambertville). The Durham boats were built originally for conveying pig iron from the old Durham furnace, which was located in Pennsylvania, opposite Regelsville. They were rounded on the bottom like a batteau, and sharp at both ends, with a long handled rudder like that used on a raft. They drew very little water. When the wind was favorable a large



sail was hoisted, otherwise they were poled. These boats when collected were hidden behind Malta Island, just below what is known as "The Mills," on the Pennsylvania side. The island was densely wooded, so that the boats could not be seen by a reconnoitering party, as it looked down from the New Jersey heights. Captain Gerhart, of Flemington, was one of the militia officers engaged in procuring the boats, and floating them down to Washington's Crossing.

Cornwallis was informed of this undertaking, and sent a detachment to seize these boats, but they could not be found; or, perhaps, the soldiers were afraid to cross the river in the face of batteries, which had been placed on the top of the hill at New Hope. Probably, while engaged in this search, the British learned that a supply of guns was stored in Flemington. A part of Cornwallis's army was then encamped near Pennington.

At the opening of the Revolution, near this church, was a long, low frame building, beginning a few feet in front of the Steele's lawn-fence, and extending a few feet south of the north end of their dwelling. For many years it was a store, famous in all these parts. It afforded a market for wheat to a wide section of the county. In winter the roads crossing its front were filled with sleds. The store was kept by Thomas Lowrey, in connection with a mill on the site of John Rockafellow's mill. A tavern then stood just in front of the church. In this storehouse a quantity of muskets was placed by the Continentals.

The commander at Pennington suspected that Flemington was to be made a rendezvous, and that these muskets were held for the purpose of

arming the militia. To thwart this measure, he detailed Cornet Geary, with about twenty men, to seize the guns. The troops passed through Ringoes early in the morning of December 14th, 1776. Captain John Schenck, who was home on a visit, saw them; and believing that they would return that way, aroused the neighbors, and prepared for an attack. In what was then a small woods between Copper Hill and Larison's Corner, on the east side of the road, on the farm now belonging to Mr. L. C. Case, he secreted his men. Ammunition was scarce, and tradition relates that the men and women moulded bullets that morning for the muskets. Meanwhile Cornet Geary had reached Flemington, where he found a man with a cart. He ordered the man to take his cart, and show the way to the storehouse. The chests, in which the guns were packed, were put into the cart, and the troops hastened away. Tradition relates that Geary saw a man on Mullins Hill, who was Colonel Lowrey, evidently reconnoitering; and on inquiry was told that just beyond the hill a body of troops was encamped. This was a military lie, but it had the effect to hasten Geary's departure. He soon found that these boxes impeded their progress too much for safety, so that when they reached Tattersall's Lane (which is now the road on the edge of the town that leads to Reaville) they concluded it was better to destroy the muskets, which they did, by breaking the stocks, and bending the barrels. When they reached the ambush, where Captain Schenck and his men were concealed, Schenck called out, "First line fire and fall back"; again, "Second line fire and fall back." Geary ordered his men to halt and return the fire. Almost at the first fire he was struck

by a bullet in the forehead, and fell from his horse. His men turned and fled. Captain Schenck and his men stripped the body, taking the hat (which was a high leather hat, with a plume), and coat and boots, and hastily buried the body, about two hundred yards east of the encounter. The grave was marked by two stones, and the owners of the land did not disturb the spot. It had been questioned for years whether the body had been removed, or was left in the grave. To decide this, a committee, appointed by the Hunterdon County Historical Society, opened the grave in May, 1891. They found traces of clothing, parts of buttons, and of bones. The tops of four small silver buttons, which had evidently been the buttons on the Cornet's jacket, were found in such good preservation, that the letters Q. L. D. and the figure 16 were easily traced. Inquiry has shown that these mean, "The Queen's Light Dragoons, 16th Regiment." This was a famous regiment of the British army of that period. Also from the British army list of that time, it has been learned that General Howe promoted "Patrick Cannon, Commissary, to be Cornet in place of Francis Geary, killed December 14th, 1776." (I am indebted to Elias Vosseller, of Flemington, for these facts.)

The Quakers, Presbyterians, and Baptists represented the religious faith of most of the emigrants to East and West Jersey. And this awakened an apprehension in the mind of Queen Anne, that the Dissenters would outstrip the Episcopal churches in her American Colonies. So she and her Councillors took measures to extend over her colonies the English Establishment, for which Dissenters here would be taxed as in England. It was a project to sacrifice religious freedom to Episcopal ascen-

dency. In the line of this policy this instruction was sent to Lord Cornbury : " You shall take especial care that Almighty God be devoutly and duly served throughout your government ; the Book of Common Prayer, as by law established, read each Sunday and holy day ; and the blessed Sacrament administered according to the rites of the Church of England." He was to see that churches already built be maintained, and new ones erected as need required. The whole province was placed under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, and the Governor was to give countenance and encouragement to the exercise of that jurisdiction. Thus the influence of royal favor was bestowed on that Church. Whether this might have resulted in changing the denominational character of the State was never tested, for the Governor rendered himself so obnoxious, not only in New Jersey but also in New York, that he was removed in six years. The effect of these instructions was to plant Episcopal churches in several parts of the province, where, without this encouragement and aid, they would not have been established ; for example, in this county, at Amwell, Alexandria, and New Germantown. A writer belonging to the Episcopal Church, speaking of Amwell and Hopewell as early as 1718, regrets the presence of so many Dissenters in this part of the State. The Episcopal Church of Amwell, St. Andrew's, was situated near the present village of Ringoes, where the old academy now is. It was in existence as early as 1725. It was organized under a charter granted by the Crown, by a missionary of the " Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." Rev. Wm. Frazer, a man of superior character,

and who was beloved by the Presbyterians and Germans of that neighborhood, labored there from 1768 until his death in 1795, with the exception of the period of the Revolutionary war. He was a loyalist, and was under appointment and pay by an English society. Hence he would not omit prayers for the royal family. Public sentiment demanded the closing of his church and the cessation of his ministry. But so prudent was his conduct, and so Christian-like his character, that no sooner was peace declared, than he opened his church and resumed his ministry with general acceptance. In 1845 the corporation was re-organized, and removed to Lambertville, where the succession is maintained in the St. Andrew's Church of that city.

One obstacle to this attempt at Episcopal supremacy was not alone the resistance of the Dissenters, but it was contrary to a stipulation made by the original proprietors, Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret, to whom the proprietary right of the soil had been conveyed by the Duke of York, who had received it from Charles II. They prepared a constitution, which assured civil and religious rights to all settlers. In the Fundamental Constitutions of East Jersey, A.D., 1683, it is declared that persons, "Shall no way be molested or prejudged for their religious persuasions, and exercise in matters of faith and worship, nor be compelled to frequent and maintain any place of worship or ministry whatsoever." In the Concessions and Agreements for West Jersey, it is declared, "As no man or number of men upon earth have power or authority to rule over man's conscience in religious matters—no person, or persons whatsoever, at any time or times hereafter, shall

be anyways, upon any pretence whatsoever, called in question, or in the least punished or hurt in person, estate, or privilege, for the sake of his opinion, judgment, faith, or worship, towards God in matter of religion." (Smith's History of New Jersey, pp. 271-272.)

These were the attractions, material, civil, and religious, which this favored district, between the Raritan and the Delaware rivers, afforded to all settlers. Of the wholesale butcheries that followed the insurrection of Monmouth, Bancroft writes, "Is it strange that Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of virtue, education and courage hurried to East Jersey in such numbers, as to give to the rising commonwealth a character, which a century and a half has not effaced?" The more wealthy of these emigrants brought with them a great number of servants; and they transported whole families of poor laborers, whom they established on their lands, receiving in return half the produce. And thus it came to pass that no county in the State had so varied a population. There were the Huguenots, Hollanders, Germans, Scotch, Irish and English. And these had their religious preferences. So that very early we find Quakers, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Reformed Dutch, Baptists, and Episcopalians.



## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN AMWELL VALLEY.

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THE history of the Presbyterian Church in this Amwell Valley may be said to begin with Governor John Reading. He and his descendants have rendered such valuable services to the establishment and growth of Presbyterianism, especially in our town and immediate neighborhood, as to deserve a somewhat detailed record of that family. He was the most liberal contributor to the Old Amwell Church; and one or more of his descendants were in the Board of Trustees of this congregation from its organization, until 1867; also during a half century they were represented in the Session.

John Reading and Elizabeth his wife, the father and mother of the Governor, emigrated from England with their two children, John and Elsie. They were Quakers, and left their country on account of the persecution to which the Quakers were subjected. They settled in the town of Gloucester, N. J., previous to the year 1683, as he was that year a member of the Council, meeting in Burlington. He was a landholder in and about Gloucester, of which town he was Recorder from 1693 to 1701, inclusive. He was one of the proprietors of West Jersey and a prominent member of the Council, being often appointed on important committees. He, with William Riddle, Jr., and John Mills, was sent

to purchase, in 1703, the great tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres, between the Raritan and Delaware. He was a surveyor, and was appointed one of the commissioners, to define the boundary line between New York and New Jersey, in 1719. He removed to his tract of land above Lambertville about 1703, and was the first prominent settler in Amwell Valley. He died there, and was buried in the ground of the Buckingham Meeting House in Buck's County, Pa.

John, the son, was born June 6th, 1686, and died November 7th, 1767. He and his sister, when children, were taken to England by their mother to be educated. She remained with them nine years, attending to their education, the father living in this country. On the return of the son, it was found that he had embraced the doctrines of the Presbyterians, to which he was ardently attached all his life; and so his descendants have continued. He married Mary Ryerson, a sister of Colonel P. Ryerson, then in the British service. He succeeded to the greater part of his father's estate, and followed his father's occupation. From 1712 to 1715 he surveyed tracts for parties in Burlington, who were locating lands through the Amwell Valley, under the grants of the dividend of 1703. At the same time, with an eye to a valuable purchase, which a surveyor would be supposed to have, he secured for himself six hundred acres along the South Branch, two miles from Flemington, where afterwards, on a beautiful site, he built the Reading homestead, now owned by Philip Brown. He is said to have planted the walnut trees growing there. He owned three mill properties, and the land east and west of his residence for half a mile. He was a member of



"His Majesty's Council," from 1728 to death, and Vice-President for ten or twelve years. On the death of Governor Hamilton, in 1747, the government devolved on him until the arrival of Governor Belcher, with whom he had the most friendly and intimate connection. He was one of the first Trustees of Princeton College. His name is at the head of the list in 1748. On the death of Governor Belcher, in August, 1757, he succeeded a second time to the administration, in which he continued until June, 1758, when he was superseded by the arrival of Governor Bernard. His influence, and services, and money were freely bestowed to lay the foundation of religious privileges, educational advantages, and national freedom, upon which we are now building. At the ripe age of eighty-one his long, useful and honored career ended, amid the quiet of that beautiful spot, which, under his cultivation, had emerged from a forest into a garden. The first Amwell Church has two communion cups, heavy, of hammered silver, costly in their day, and still in use, given by Governor Reading. They bear this inscription: "A gift of the Honorable John Reading, Esq., deceased, to the Eastern Presbyterian Congregation in Amwell, 1767."

He had a large family of seven sons and three daughters. Five of the sons settled near him, and perpetuated the moral and religious influences of their sire. They were prominent in church matters, and took a lively interest in the Revolutionary struggle. The youngest son, Thomas, was Captain of the 6th Company of the 3d Battalion of the Jersey Brigade, who were mustered in during February, 1774. He served until the Battalion was discharged. A grandson, John,

entered the company of his uncle, as Ensign. In January, 1777, he was promoted to First Lieutenant in a Company of another Battalion, in which he continued until September, 1780. Another grandson, Samuel, was appointed First Lieutenant in Captain Stout's Company of the "Jersey Line," first establishment, December 18th, 1775. He was taken prisoner at Three Rivers, June 8th, 1776. He became Captain, February 5th, 1777, and Major of the First Regiment, December 29th, 1781, and served until the close of the war. Yet another, Charles, was Lieutenant of the Third Regiment, Hunterdon, and afterwards Captain.

The Governor's oldest daughter, Ann, married Rev. Charles Beatty, one of the first graduates of the Old Log College of Neshaminy, Pa. He was a co-worker with the Tennants in this State, and a prominent clergyman all his life. They were the progenitors of a numerous line of descendants, some of whom have been conspicuous in Church and State. On the female side, eight married Presbyterian ministers; viz., Revs. Enoch Green, J. W. Moore, P. F. Fithian, Samuel Lawrence, Alexander Boyd, Robert Steel, D.D., Henry R. Wilson, D.D., B. Wilbar, C. C. Beatty, D.D., who was one of the most honored and distinguished ministers of the Presbyterian Church, was a grandson; and Miss Beatty, a pioneer female missionary at Dehra, India, was a great-granddaughter. One of the sons, General John Beatty, was in the Revolutionary war. For many years he was one of the most prominent citizens of Trenton. He was the first President of the Bridge Company, and of the Trenton Bank. Elizabeth, another daughter of

the Governor, married John Hackett, from whom Hackettstown derived its name. Another daughter, Mary, was married to Rev. William Mills.

Daniel, the third son of the Governor, had two sons, Daniel and John Reid, and several daughters. One married Mr. Wood, and was the mother of George Wood, an eminent lawyer of New York; another married a Montgomery, and was the mother of General Montgomery; another married Rev. Mr. Grant, the first pastor of this church. The son Daniel lived on James Ewing's farm, and his son, Daniel Kennedy, left the money to build the academy which is now our public school. John Reid Reading had several children, of whom were Robert K., and a daughter who married Isaac G. Farlee.

The Governor and many of his descendants lie in the old Amwell churchyard, others in our burial ground.

His youngest son, Thomas, lived on the old homestead at Flemington Junction. He was one of the foremost in the effort to establish this church, and was one of its first elders and trustees. The children of the Governor's oldest son, John, were George, Alexander, Montgomery and John. Joseph, who was the son of this John, and a grandson of the Governor, was a trustee of this congregation from 1823 to his death in 1833. He was the father of John G. Reading, who was for many years a merchant in this town. He was a trustee of this congregation from 1852 until his removal to Philadelphia in 1867. He acquired a large fortune. He bestowed liberally to various religious and benevolent objects. By him the windows in the audience room of the church, costing \$800, were given, as a memorial of his

parents. He died in Philadelphia, January 27th, 1891. In his will he bequeathed \$2000 to the trustees of this church. "In trust, however, for the uses and purposes following, that is to say: To safely invest the same upon good bonds secured by first mortgage or mortgages on real estate, in such sum or sums not more than one-half or the real value of such real estate, and the net income and interest derived therefrom, less taxes and other necessary expenses incident thereto, or so much of the said net income as may be necessary, to be used by them in keeping in good order and repair the fence around our private burial plot in the graveyard of said church, and also the burial plot itself, with the grave-stones and monument therein, and to use and apply the residue of such net income, in keeping in good order and repair the outside fence around the said graveyard."

The first Presbyterian Church organized in Philadelphia was in 1698. In 1707 the number of ministers was eight, and they formed a Presbytery. In 1716 this number had increased to seventeen. This Presbytery covered the large territory from Virginia to New York. In the Hopewell Valley religious worship was held by Presbyterians, several years before Rev. Robert Orr, the first pastor, was ordained and installed over the church in Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville, in 1715. His field embraced the ground covered by Pennington, Lawrence, Trenton and Titusville. It is probable that Amwell was included in this wide parish. For the call was presented by Philip Ringo, who was the first settler in Ringoes. In 1719 a church had been organized in Readington composed of Dutch Huguenots. Among these were names still found in their descendants, Latourette,

Delamater, Devore, Lequear, Grandin, Hoagland, Fisher, Probasco, Schenck, Van Fleet, Wyckoff, Voorhees.

These facts warrant the inference that Presbyterian worship was held at an early day in the last century in this Amwell Valley. As the minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia from 1717-1733 have been lost, there is no record of the churches formed during that period. But at the first meeting of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, which had been formed by dividing the Presbytery of Philadelphia, held August 8th, 1738, the church of Amwell is found upon the roll. It had probably been organized by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. Presbyterian service was probably held as early as 1716, under the ministry of Rev. Robert Orr, through whose labors there was a large increase to the churches. I infer from his zeal, that he occasionally preached in that neighborhood, especially as an Episcopal congregation was flourishing as early as 1725 in Amwell. Before the population required the erection of a church edifice, meetings were held at private houses. That Son of Thunder, Rev. Gilbert Tennant, called to New Brunswick in 1738, extended his preaching tours as far as this region, and quickened the zeal of the multitudes he addressed. The proximity of this district to the Old Log College at Neshaminy, Pa., now Hartsville, probably secured the services of some of those pioneers of Presbyterianism. Whitfield preached at Amwell, April 25th, 1739. He says, "Some thousands of people had gathered here by noon, expecting me then, but Mr. Gilbert Tennant and John Rowland, Wales and Campbell, coming there to meet me, had given them three sermons." Mr. Rowland possessed a commanding elo-

quence, was fearless and faithful, and became very popular. He labored at Amwell, "an agreeable people" as he calls them. They asked to have him for their minister, October 4th, 1739, to preach to them one-third of his time; but the Presbytery ordained him as an evangelist, October 12th, 1739. As such, he preached for six months at Amwell and Lawrenceville with great acceptance. There were amazing manifestations at Amwell. There was a revival in 1740.

This religious awakening must have greatly strengthened the Amwell Church, which was at that date the only Presbyterian Church between Pennington and the churches at Kingwood and Bethlehem.

Henry Race, M.D., of Pittstown, has a certificate of a lottery from the Presbyterian Church of Amwell, which began its drawing May 5th, 1749, and finished May 12th, 1749. This would indicate that a church edifice was built about that time, because these church lotteries were devoted to that purpose. Probably, therefore, a log building had sufficed for the congregation, until these revivals required larger accommodations. This house of worship stood in the old graveyard on the York Road, about half way between Reaville and Larison's Corner.

The first pastor was Eliab Byram, who accepted the call June 25th, 1751. He graduated at Harvard in 1740. He was a companion of the devoted Brainerd, and became pastor at Mendham, N. J., in 1743. He went with Rev. William Dean, who was a graduate of Log College, to the valley of Virginia in 1746, where their labors were blessed with a great revival which continued until 1751. They were compelled to leave, on account of a



bitter feeling which was excited against them by "The Old Side," which stirred up the government of Virginia against the revivalists. In the Amwell Valley Mr. Byram's labors were so successful, that, in 1754, the Presbytery was petitioned, "by the people bordering on the Delaware," to give them the privilege of building a meeting house for their own convenience. This was granted, and a separate congregation was formed, and a church built at Mount Airy, which was called the Second Amwell.

These continued as united charges until 1818. In 1753 a parsonage was purchased. The old subscription papers are still on file, with the following names appended: John Smith, Jacob Sutphin, John Steel, Jacob Mattison, Eliab Byram (who gave £10), Benjamin Howell, Garret Schenck, Jon. Stout, Elizabeth Harney, William Schenck, Abraham Prall, Peter Prall, Daniel Larew, Thomas Hardin, Benjamin Johnson, David Barham. The parish was divided into two districts, the south side of the Neshanic (afterwards called the Old House division), and the north side (afterwards called the Flemington division). This distinction is retained in all subscription papers and salary lists. The following names were of the north side: John Reading (the Governor, who subscribed £50), John Reading, Jr., Jacob Gray, Daniel Reading, Jacob Mattison, Martin Ryerson (the great-grandfather of the late Hon. Martin Ryerson, of Newton, N.J. In 1767, Martin Ryerson was one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for this county), David Barham, Daniel Griggs, George Reading, James Stout, Richard Philips, John Anderson, William Anderson, Samuel Carman, Samuel

Furman, Thomas Hunt, Jonathan Hill, Samuel Fleming, Richard Reading, Samuel Hill, Joseph Reading, Derrick Sutphin, John Cox, John Francis, William Davison, John Wood, Henry Dildine, Nathaniel Bogart, Abraham Larew.

Rev. Mr. Byram died before May 1754. It is supposed that his body lies under the heavy horizontal slab, on which not a letter is engraved, in the old graveyard.

In 1755 a Mr. Hait, or Hoit, was ordained. He had graduated at the College of New Jersey the preceding year. Rev. Samuel Davies wrote of him, "A promising young man." He remained ten years. He then went to Wallkill, Orange County, N. Y., and afterwards settled at Connecticut Farms, N. J., where he died, 1779. He was Moderator of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, which met at Philadelphia, May 22nd, 1776. He was succeeded by William Kirkpatrick, June 24th, 1766, who died three years afterwards, September 8th, 1769. His monument is in the old graveyard. Rev. Mr. Frazer, the Episcopal rector of Amwell, wrote respecting Mr. Kirkpatrick: "The Presbyterian congregation attended at church constantly, since the death of their minister the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, who died about twelve months ago. This gentleman's benevolent disposition and good catholic spirit has had its proper effect upon his congregation, who are not anyways tinctured with that rigid severity in their religious notions, oftentimes so peculiar to Dissenters." Penn. Magazine, July 1888, p. 226.

Mr. Kirkpatrick graduated from Princeton College, in 1757, of which institution afterwards he was elected a trustee, in 1768.



Mr. John Warford was his successor. He graduated from Princeton in 1774. He was ordained and installed July 31st, 1776. Mr. William Tennant was Moderator. In those days the Presbytery of New Brunswick extended from Newton to Trenton, and across the middle of the State. Mr. Warford was sent as supply to Knowlton, Warren County, and to Freehold. He was settled upon a salary of £100, the congregations of First and Second Amwell each paying £50. But, during the Revolution, prices of produce increased, arising mostly from the depreciation of the Continental money, so that this sum did not represent the same value as when he was called. So, at a joint meeting of the two congregations, January 21st, 1779, it was agreed that the salary be paid in produce at the old price, or as much money as would purchase it. Some paid in money, some in produce, and some a part in each, as the salary lists show. At the same meeting it was determined to circulate a subscription to purchase a new parsonage, for the old one was very much out of repair. On this paper generous sums were signed. But the price of land rose so rapidly, that when the time came to buy, the amount raised was not sufficient. This was abandoned. Meantime the trustees hired "a plantation adjoining the parsonage for £150, in order the better to support the minister," and a special subscription was circulated to make up that sum. Mr. Warford's pastorate continued until October 23rd, 1787, although he supplied the pulpit occasionally during the following winter and spring. In July, 1789, he was installed over the Presbyterian Church at Salem, N. J. He had a warm heart, and was enlisted in the

cause of Christian philanthropy and missionary enterprise, to which he devoted much of his energies.

In 1784 a proposal was made to sell the two buildings, "commonly called the old and new meeting houses of the English Presbyterians of Amwell, and erect one house for the two congregations at a central point, which it is supposed must be between the old meeting house and the brook or run of water crossing the roads below John Ringo's old tavern house. As these houses will go but a little way toward building a new house, which must be large and good," subscriptions were solicited. But though encouragement was received, the congregations did not favor the measure, and it was abandoned.

The acknowledgment of the independence of the thirteen Colonies, and the return of peace, renewed the tide of immigration, which had flowed so strongly before the Revolution, and Hunterdon County received its share; so that, in 1790, the population of the county was, 20,153. The population of the townships was: Amwell, 5201, which was more than double that of any other township; Kingwood, 2440; Hopewell, 2320; Trenton, 1946; Alexandria, 1503; Bethlehem, 1335; Maidenhead, 1032. Lebanon, Readington and Tewksbury are combined, 4370. The number of slaves, 1301, and of free blacks, 191.

It began to be inconvenient and expensive to the large number residing around Flemington and northward, to go to Trenton for the transaction of legal business where court was held since 1719. Besides, that county-seat was at the extreme southern corner, and the county buildings were "much out of repair." In 1790

Trenton was made the Capital of New Jersey and in that same year this act was passed: "In pursuance of an act of the Legislature the seat of Justice of the County of Hunterdon was, by a large majority (upwards of three-fifths) of all the votes of the county, at an election held in October of that year, located in Flemington." The election was held "at a place called Ringo Tavern."

In 1785 the courts first met in Flemington; but it would seem that some hinderance prevented the final determination to locate the county-seat here.

At the first meeting of the Board of Justices and Freeholders in Flemington, January 3d, 1791, it was resolved to raise £2500 for a court-house and jail. On the 27th of the same month, the Board met at the house of George Alexander, who offered to give half an acre of land for the court-house, jail, and jail yard. This was accepted. In May, 1793, the building was occupied. It cost £2500.

## THE FLEMINGTON CHURCH.

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FLEMINGTON was now the county-seat, and new families were moving in. Thomas Capner came here with John Hall, his uncle, in 1787. This John Hall was an intimate friend of Thomas Paine. Several others of the Capner family came in 1792. For many years they were a prominent family.

Also Peter Haward, father of Thomas C. Haward, Hugh Exton, wife and six children and three servants, bound for five years; James Choyce, wife and four children; Mrs. Hannah Clark and four children; Robert Bottomer and son; N. Bacon; Hannah; Doctor Moore. These landed in Philadelphia, September 16th, 1796, after a voyage of sixty-four days.

It was a ride of six miles to the Amwell Church, which was then situated where the old burying ground lies on the York Road. The two charges, sixteen miles long, were more than one pastor could properly attend to. The only public worship in the village was by a Baptist minister, once in three weeks. That denomination had had a building for years, but a pastor was not settled until 1798. The majority of the people in and about the village were Presbyterians and German Lutherans. It was natural, therefore, that the question of having a Presbyterian Church in Flemington began to be agitated. The subject first took this form. The First and Second Amwell Churches were about to give a call to Rev. Mr. Grant.

In April, 1791, a paper was circulated in Flemington, asking subscriptions for a fund to be paid to the corporation of First Amwell, toward the support of Mr. Grant, if he would preach in and about Flemington one-quarter of his time; stating, that the Baptist meeting house had been offered for that purpose, when not wanted by that congregation; and that the court-room in the court-house, which was to be built the ensuing summer, could be used; £21 were subscribed to be paid in hard money. But for some cause this project was abandoned. Jasper Smith then proposed that the old meeting house should be torn down, and a church erected at Flemington, as a spot much more central and better calculated to strengthen the congregation. In this he failed. Foiled in these efforts, the friends of a new church now took the preliminary steps towards its organization. A paper was circulated, bearing date June 23d, 1791, stating why it was desirable to form a Presbyterian Church in Flemington, and agreeing to enter into such an organization, and to place it under the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick. The names appended are these: John Griggs, Martin Johnson, John Reading, Joseph Reading, F. V. Hicks, Jacob Painter, Nicholas Emmons, Peter Case, John Case, Samuel Groff, Rebecca Heavison, Samuel Griggs, Charles Reading, Jacob Johnson, Gilbert Van Camp, Jas. Alexander, Joakim Griggs, Isaac Hill, Jasper Smith, Henry Bailie, George Alexander, Daniel Reading, Richard Hill, Joseph Capner, John Derrick, Philip Yawger, Ely Pierson, John R. Reading, John Henry, Cornelius Polhemus, Thos. Reading, Hendrick Johnson, Arthur Gray, Joseph Gray, James Clark, Susannah Smith, Peter

Order, Samuel Hill, Peter Latourette, Jacob Huffman, John Gray, Henry Baker, Philip Case, Rem. Voorhees, John Phillips, John Hartpence, Thos. Carhart, Paul Cool, John Schenck, Peter Yawger, Jacob Polhemus, Amos Hartley, Richard Phillips, William Schenck, Jr., Elizabeth Blackwell, Wm. Case.

On the 27th of August the two congregations of First and Second Amwell were notified, by three of the trustees of First Amwell who had signed this paper, viz., Jasper Smith, Thos. Reading and Arthur Gray, that this application would be made at the meeting of Presbytery, to be held in October at Pennington. Jasper Smith appeared before Presbytery in behalf of the petitioners, who asked to be enrolled "as a new formed Church, to have regular supplies ordered to them until they could build a church, and are able to support a regular and stated preacher of the Gospel among them." The reasons urged were: the distance of the old church, the very bad roads in winter, that the water was often so high in the streams during the spring as to be impassable, and that no *refreshment could be obtained*. Generally, in those times, a tavern was opposite the church, and the congregation in the intermission between the two services, when they were so arranged, went to the tavern for drink. It was considered a serious privation that no such opportunity was afforded at First Amwell Church. In 1704 a statute declared that "Keepers of public houses were not to allow tippling on the Lord's Day, except for necessary refreshment."

"Wherever God erects a house of prayer,  
The devil always builds a chapel there."



The petition also stated, that a temporary place for holding service had been procured, and that of the fifty-five heads of families signing, thirteen only were connected with the old Church as subscribers toward the salary. This application was strenuously opposed by the two Amwells, through their representative, John Praull, Jr., because such a measure would be very injurious\* to them, so weakening them in their feeble condition, that they could not support a pastor. After hearing the parties at great length, Presbytery unanimously resolved, that, "It would be imprudent to come to a decision upon the case at present; but that the Presbytery meet at the First Presbyterian Church of Amwell, on the first Tuesday in November, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to examine into and settle, if possible, the differences; and that all the members of said congregations, entitled to vote on congregational matters, and all the subscribers to the petition aforesaid, be desired to attend punctually at said time and place, as it is the ardent wish of Presbytery to promote the peace and harmony of all parties." Dr. Stanhope Smith, of Princeton College, was appointed to preach at said church on the Sabbath previous to the meeting of Presbytery.\* Presbytery convened on the day appointed. Great interest was taken in this case, as appears from the large attendance, and prominent members who were present, viz., Drs. Witherspoon and Smith, of the college, Armstrong, of Trenton, Joseph Clark, of Allentown, afterward of New Brunswick. I continue the record of Presbytery: "The parties having been heard to their

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\* See minutes of Presbytery of New Brunswick.

entire satisfaction, after mature deliberation, Presbytery resolved unanimously, that, in the present circumstances, matters do not appear ripe for forming the petitioners into a new congregation, as it would nullify the proceedings already had, in unanimously voting a call for Mr. Grant ; and as the Presbytery would cheerfully form a new congregation at Flemington, if it had no appearance of weakening the congregations of Amwell, they earnestly advise all parties to unite in prosecuting the call for Mr. Grant, and that they would pursue such measures as tend to peace. Resolved also, that Mr. Grant (provided he accept the call prepared for him by said congregations) preach one-quarter part of his time at Amwell First Church, one other fourth part of his time at Flemington, and the remaining half of his time at Amwell Second Church, and that the salary be apportioned to the time at each place. And in order to promote the union and interest of these congregations, ordered that Dr. Witherspoon preach at Amwell First Church the first Sabbath of November, and that Dr. Smith preach at Flemington the first Sabbath of December. The parties, having heard the minutes read, agreed to stand by the decision of the Presbytery, and to prosecute the call for Mr. Grant, agreeably to the meaning and intent of this decision, making the annual provision of £130, gold or silver,\* besides the use of a parsonage of £700 or £800 value." At the same meeting, Mr. Grant having signified his acceptance of the call, the second Tuesday of December, at eleven o'clock, was appointed for his ordination and installa-

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\*Of this Flemington paid £32 10s.



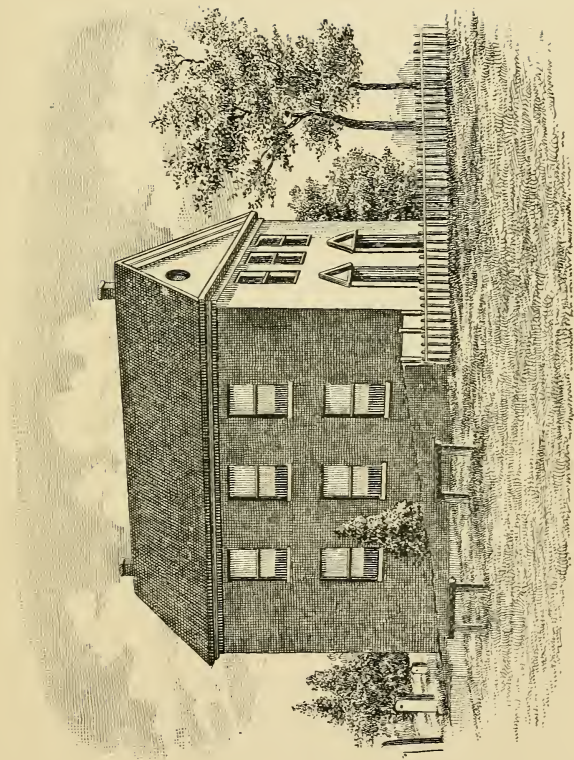
tion. This service was held December 13th, 1791. Rev. James F. Armstrong had been appointed to preside and preach, but on account of a severe storm he was not present. The Moderator of Presbytery, Rev. Joseph Clark, preached, and Rev. John Hanna presided and proposed the Constitutional questions. And Mr. Clark also gave charge to the "newly ordained bishop."

On January 9th, 1792, a meeting was held of the newly-formed congregation, in the Baptist meeting house, "where more than thirty families (of Presbyterians) stately assembled for worship." Their purpose according to a notice previously given (of which the original is on file) was to elect trustees, and thereby secure incorporation. "Jasper Smith, counsellor-at-law, Thomas Reading, Esq., Captains Arthur Gray and Charles Reading, Messrs. Cornelius Polhemus, Samuel Hill and Joseph Capner," were elected and incorporated as "The Trustees of the Flemington English Presbyterian Church in Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey." And on the 28th of the same month they severally took the oath as prescribed by law, and chose Jasper Smith as their President.

In the spring of 1793 ground was broken for a building. A lot had been purchased of Joseph Robeson, containing one acre, thirty-seven perches, for £40 silver. The deed was not given until July 17th, 1794. The edifice was 45x55 feet, built of stone. The walls were pointed, and the corners laid with hewn stone, brought "from Large's land, in Kingwood, where the like stones were got for the court-house." For the day in which it was built, it was a most creditable structure, showing the liberality and good taste of the people. It stood within

the present graveyard fence. The front was just where the south fence of the Metler plot runs. The front was to the south, where were two doors of entrance. On each of the sides were two rows of three windows. The windows on the upper row were arched. The north end had two arched windows. The outside was handsomely finished and painted, but the inside walls were not plastered. Rough benches, made of saw-mill slabs put on legs, furnished seats for the worshippers. Two aisles extended through the building. In the winter days, a little heat was produced from two pits, set in the floor of these aisles, about two-thirds up towards the pulpit. Each pit was about five feet long and one deep, and bricked. These were filled with glowing charcoal. About 1816 two stoves for burning wood were put in, but these did not warm the church sufficiently. When anthracite coal was introduced, two coal stoves, made of sheet iron, by Mahlon Smith, were used for years, in addition to the wood stoves. This partly finished building cost £650 cash, besides material and labor which were given, to the value of £300 more; £250 additional were needed to put the house in complete order; £400 were raised by subscription. The congregation were in debt to Jasper Smith £276 16s. 10d., which he had advanced. In April, 1795, an effort was made to pay this off. Toward this Mr. Smith subscribed £100. But an arrearage remained of £59 up to 1801. Probably this congregation has never had so liberal a benefactor as he was; certainly never one who devoted more time and effort to its interest.

He presented the pulpit Bible which laid upon the desk for sixty-three years, until the Church was torn



DEDICATED MAY 11TH, 1794.



down. This Bible is still preserved among the archives of our Church. The history of this edition of the Bible, which was the first printed in New Jersey, is so interesting that I may be pardoned for inserting a sketch of it here. A fuller account can be seen on the inside of the cover of the Bible. This quarto edition of the Bible was issued in 1791, by Isaac Collins, a member of the Society of Friends, and at that time an enterprising printer at Trenton, N. J. He printed the first newspaper in New Jersey, at Burlington, in 1777. In the Acts of the General Assembly of New Jersey, printed in 1776, he calls himself "Printer to the King." In 1783, Mr. Collins issued proposals to print a quarto edition of the Bible in 984 pages, at the price of four Spanish dollars. The Synod of New Jersey the same year recommended the undertaking. In 1789, the General Assembly appointed a committee of sixteen, to lay Mr. Collins's proposal before the Presbyteries, and recommended that subscriptions be solicited in each congregation. This recommendation was repeated in 1790 and 1791. The edition of 5000 copies was issued in 1791. So far as I have been able to learn only one other Bible has ever been published in New Jersey. This was in Morristown, in 1805. On the title page of the Morristown Bible is this statement:

Printed by Mann and Douglass, for themselves : for J. Tiebout, S. Stephens, S. Gould & Co., Ronalds & Loudon, Sage S. Thompson, D.D. Smith, C. Flanigan, J. Harrison, G. & R. Waite, T. Kirk, C. Brown, D. Longworth, R. McGill, G. Sinclair, New York ; Daniel Brewer, Jr., Taunton, Mass.; S. Kollock, Elizabethtown ; J. Oram, Trenton, N. J., 1805.

Jasper Smith was an ardent patriot of the Revolution, a devoted Christian, a strong Presbyterian, and one of the leading lawyers of the county.

The name Jasper Smith, probably the grandfather of this Jasper, appears among certain persons to whom, in March, 1699, was conveyed a piece of ground "for the erecting of a meeting house and for a burying-ground and a school house, inhabitants of Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville) and parts adjacent." In 1721, a Jasper Smith was a Justice of the Peace. In 1754, a Jasper Smith was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Probably this was the father of the Jasper who settled in Flemington. The Jasper Smith to whom this church was so much indebted, graduated from Princeton College in 1758, and probably soon after came to Flemington. In 1763 he was a practising lawyer. Because in the graveyard is a tombstone bearing this inscription: "Here lieth the body of Eleanor Smith, wife of Jasper Smith of Amwell, Esq., and daughter of Colonel Ryerson, of Readingtown, who died November 22nd, 1766, in the twenty-sixth year of her age."

His name appears as one of the trustees of the Amwell Church in 1779. He was soon made President of the Board, which post he held until the Flemington Church was organized. And to his thoughtfulness, in preserving the papers connected with the business of the First Amwell and Flemington Churches, I am greatly indebted. Without them this history would have been meagre. He was very active in church matters, and a very benevolent man. His name is on every subscription paper, and generally for the largest sum. He was a



lawyer and lived in Flemington. He built the house now occupied by John L. Jones, Esq.

He removed to his native Lawrenceville after the year 1801. He died October 5th, 1813. On the tombstone is the following inscription :

“In him, while living, the congregations of Flemington and Maidenhead had an active and vigilant guardian, and in death a liberal benefactor.”

His name appears as an elder in that Church in 1807. He built for his own use the house which is now the Presbyterian Parsonage at Lawrenceville. His son, Jasper, bequeathed the property, over two hundred acres to the congregation ; and it is now in their possession.

On May 11th, 1794, Mr. Grant for the first time preached in the new house. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Trenton. Although the congregation had a Board of Trustees, there was no Session, for the Session of the First Amwell acted in that capacity. It appears that the pastor was not always able to meet his appointments. So the trustees convened the congregation, who chose overseers, “To keep order in the church in the time of worship, and to conduct divine worship and read a sermon when the pastor is absent. Jacob Mattison, Joakim Griggs, Thomas Reading, and Jasper Smith were appointed.” On July 16th, 1797, the first elders were ordained—Thomas Reading and Jasper Smith—to whom a “lengthy charge” was given by Mr. Grant.

But the congregation labored under serious disadvantages. The pastor preached here but once in three Sundays. He lived near Reaville. Consequently the people saw him seldom, and this church was little more

than a preaching post. Also the population had not increased as was expected. The cause was that the young people were drawn to the great west of that day—Central New York and Northern Pennsylvania. An old record of this church states, that collections were taken by order of Presbytery, to support missionaries on those frontiers. In ten years Hunterdon had added to her population only 1108, while Western New York had increased from 1000 to 60,000.

Besides, religion was at a low ebb all over the nation. French infidelity attained the largest influence which it ever possessed in this country. Everywhere "the habits of the people were loose and irreligious." The Sabbath was made a day of visiting, business, or pastime. Intemperance prevailed to a frightful extent. The early settlers here, like all the Dutch and Germans, used malt liquors as a beverage; spirituous liquors were employed mostly for medicine. The wars of 1756, and of the Revolution, brought rum into general use. The drinking of ardent spirits, acquired in the army, was continued by the soldiers on their return home, and their practice was followed by others. More liquor was drunk per capita in this country, for the two or three decades after the war, than in any other nation on the face of the earth. Its manufacture made extensive progress in the United States. Thirteen thousand retail licenses were issued in 1800, and intemperance grew, so that it came to pass that we were denominated over the civilized world as a nation of drunkards. In one township along the Raritan, at the commencement of this century, eight distilleries were in operation.



Custom required each hand, in hay or harvest, to be furnished with one pint of rum per day. Almost every farmer had his cellar stocked with barrels of cider spirits. A large quantity of apple whiskey was carted to Trenton and Philadelphia, and sold at from twenty-five to thirty cents a gallon. Along the line of the Somerville and Easton Turnpike, which passed through Hunterdon County from near White House to Bloomsbury, and which in its day was one of the great thoroughfares of the State, were forty taverns, an average of nearly one for every mile.

In addition to these general causes, religion declined, especially in this church, at that time, because Mr. Grant's health was so delicate, that frequently he was unable to discharge the duties of his ministry here. For these reasons, the zeal by which the congregation was at first animated greatly declined. Also they were in arrears in money matters. The same difficulty existed in the congregations of Amwell. In April, 1809, Mr. Grant requested that the pastoral relation between him and the several congregations should be dissolved urging his want of health to perform the duties required. This was granted. In less than two years he died, March, 1811. I have not been able to obtain information respecting Mr. Grant, except that he graduated at Princeton in 1786, and that he married a granddaughter of Governor Reading.

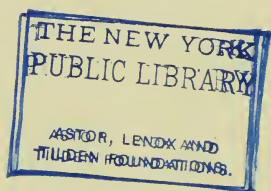
Flemington at this date, 1809, was a small village. From the Presbyterian Church to the Baptist there were sixteen houses, of these three were occupied as taverns. The road to the east of the Presbyterian Church crossed at this point, and proceeded in a straight line to Mine

Street, crossing it where Mr. T. Bellis's coal yard now is ; so that there were two triangles here. There was a tavern on the ground on which the church stands. It was a point along which there was a great deal of travel. The tavern sign swung just where the Soldiers' Monument is. Along the west side of the tavern, and extending to the first church, was a green, open yard, which was occupied on training days by the militia. It was often the scene of fights and carousals. In December of that year a debating society was formed. Water was often scarce, through the failure of wells, so that people were compelled to haul it, sometimes from the Branch. This led to the introduction of water in 1808. In 1805 an infantry company was formed, called the Flemington Volunteers. In September, 1807, all the members of this company volunteered to be ready to march at a moment's notice, whenever called by the Governor. Women, at that time, went to the polls and voted, as they were permitted under the old Constitution of the State. In 1801 a library association was formed. Books were donated by individuals. But it always remained a small affair, and finally the books were sold and the proceeds were given to a charitable object.

A whipping-post stood near the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the whipper was one of the inferior officers of the township. In all the early legislation of New Jersey corporal punishment was frequently imposed, as the penalty for small offences. It was inflicted upon slaves more frequently than on other offenders. In 1732, the court ordered the managers of the public money to "cause to be built a good and sufficient pair of stocks and whipping-post, to be placed by the prison." And in 1773 the



REV. THOMAS GRANT,  
PASTOR 1791-1809.



Board of Justices and Freeholders provided for repairs on court-house and jail, which were then in Trenton, and to get a new pair of stocks, post, and pillory. And as a part of the modes of punishment connected with the administration of the law in the court-house of Flemington, there must be not only the jail, but also the whipping-post.

The church was served by supplies for one year. Meanwhile this congregation proposed to the German congregation at Larison's, which had also become vacant, to join with them in the call and support of one and the same pastor. This proposal would probably have been accepted, had not the First Amwell, on becoming acquainted with the overture, offered to unite with them on the same terms. This last seemed to them the more desirable and natural union, as it was. Thus the old house (First Amwell, Reaville), the new house, (Second Amwell, Mt. Airy), and the German congregation united for the support of one pastor, together possessing funds, the interest of which amounted to \$600,\* while the Flemington portion was left by itself, without funds, and even in debt. Probably this church has never been in so deplorable a condition. Piety had declined; numbers were few; circumstances seemed to conspire against them; they found no sympathy or help from others. That long-tried and ever-ready Jasper Smith was no longer with them. But there were those who called upon the Lord in that day of trouble, and He heard and delivered them. He inspired the hearts of two or three individuals to undertake the apparently

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\* 1806. First Amwell sold their parsonage to Nathaniel Wilson for \$6,429.33. It contained 175 acres.

hopeless task of raising, by subscription, support for a pastor for the whole of his time ; and He moved the people to respond with a most unexpected liberality, so that in the spring of 1810, the congregation made a call to Mr. Jacob Field, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, on a salary of \$500 yearly the first two years, and then to increase at the rate of \$20 a year until it amounted to \$600. Under the circumstances, this was a large salary. It equaled that paid by congregations far more able, and it proves what a church can do, when thoroughly aroused and quickened by provocation. Would that a sense of duty could keep a congregation up to the same standard ! Ten years after, this same people, when stronger, found it harder to pay one-half this sum. This call was laid before Presbytery at the same meeting, when a call was presented for Jacob Kirkpatrick, from the First and Second Amwell (the German Church being by mutual agreement considered as a branch of the former).\* Mr. Field preferred to supply the congregation for six months, before deciding to accept the call. On the 28th of November, 1810, he was ordained and installed.

About the time this call was given, encouraged by the success of the effort to raise the salary, another subscription was opened, to obtain money for the completion of the church building on which \$700 were procured, and during the summer of 1810 the interior of the house was completed. The walls were plastered, and the ceiling rounded and covered with narrow boards painted sky blue. Candlesticks fastened to the pillars

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\* Hence the Corporate name Amwell United First.

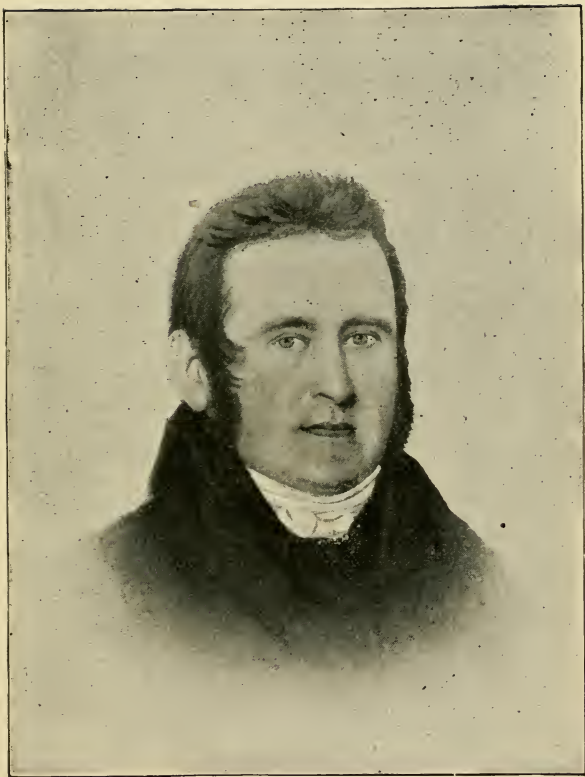
furnished light, when there was evening service, which was seldom. Wooden candelabra were made for the pulpit in 1816. Oil lamps were not introduced until about 1825. The old slab benches were put in the gallery, and fifty-four pews took their places on the ground floor. It was agreed to leave these pews free until the next spring. On the 3d of April, 1811, a meeting of the congregation was held, of which Geo. C. Maxwell, for many years a prominent lawyer of this village, was made President, Alexander Bonnell, Vice-President, and Thomas Gordon, Secretary. "It was unanimously resolved, that the pews should be rented for the purpose of supporting the pastor, and other purposes." And so it has continued until this day. At this meeting, a resolution was passed, that "any person or persons, who choose, may have a door to their pew, but at their own expense." The rents amounted to \$635.75. The highest was \$23, and the lowest \$5. If we compare the value of money then, and the incomes of the people, with the same now, we shall find that our fathers paid more in proportion then, for the support of the Gospel, than is paid by us. In other words, pew rents were higher in 1811 than they have been since. That you may know who were members of the congregation and hired those pews, I insert the names, Jonathan Hill, Cornelius Williamson, John R. Reading, W. Maxwell, J. Reading, Jr., T. Gordon, J. Maxwell (these four were probably unmarried men, as they occupied one pew), Christopher Cool, Sr., William Case, Dr. William Geary, John G. Trimmer, Jas. Disbrow, Charles Reading, Jr., H. Groff, Peter Groff (these four also took one pew), Peter Dilts, Leonard Kuhl, Peter Kuhl, Jr. (these three one pew),



Neal Hart, Peter Haward, Joakim Hill, Matthew Thompson, Henry Baker, Preston Bruen, Elnathan Moore, Ferdinand Johnson, Derrick Waldron, Andrew Vanflet, William Bloom, Peter Nevius, James Clark, Jr., John Schenck, Sr., John Schenck, Jr., Cornelius Wickoff, John Reading, Sr., Thomas Reading, Rev. Jacob T. Field, Alexander Bonnell, Mercy Gray, Mrs. Sarah Hill, Mrs. Hannah Gray (these three one pew), Daniel Reading, Charles Reading, Isaac Hill, Geo. C. Maxwell, William Young, Jacob Young, Christopher Rowe, Joseph Case, Thomas Capner, Matthew Lare, Joseph Stillman, Mrs. Elijah Carman, George Reading, Christopher Cool, Martha Wilson, Edward Wickoff, Elizabeth Griggs, William Young, David Bellis, Samuel McNair, John Maxwell, John Lee, Abraham Huffman, Isaac Van Dorn, Joseph P. Chamberlain, Colonel David Bishop, Arthur Schenck. Only four pews were unlet, and of four more the half of each was taken.

The pastoral relation terminated after three years, May 4th, 1813, by the request of Mr. Field. The congregation parted from him reluctantly, nor had there been any failure on their part in supporting him. He built the house now owned by Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet. The admissions into the church were on confession, fifteen; by certificate, four. The Ruling Elders during his pastorate were, Thomas Reading, Isaac Hill, Cornelius Williamson, Jonathan Hill, Arthur Schenck. The Trustees were, George C. Maxwell, Charles Reading, John R. Reading, Samuel Hill, Isaac Hill, Arthur Schenck, Jonathan Hill.

Jacob Ten Eyck Field was born in Lamington, N. J., October 31st, 1787. Early in life he connected himself



REV. JACOB TEN EYCK FIELD,  
PASTOR 1810-1813.

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with that church. He graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1806. He pursued his theological studies under Rev. Dr. Woodhull, of Monmouth. He and Dr. Kirkpatrick were in college at the same time, and studied theology together. He labored as a missionary for several years in and around Stroudsburch, Pa., before he settled in Flemington. After leaving this church, he accepted a call to Pompton, N. J., where he remained from 1815 to 1827. From that field he went to the Presbyterian Church of Totowa, of which he was pastor from 1828-1832. He then became stated supply of the churches of Stroudsburch and Middle Smithfield, Pa., until June, 1838, when he was installed pastor. In 1839, when fifty-two years of age, he was disabled by a stroke of paralysis, from which he never sufficiently recovered to resume the work of the ministry, although he lived twenty-seven years more. Released from that pastorate in 1841, he went to Belvidere, N. J., to live, where he died, May 17th, 1866, in his eightieth year. He was buried at Shawnee, Pa. He was very intimate with Rev. Drs. Kirkpatrick and Studdiford. And they went to their reward almost hand in hand. Kirkpatrick died May 5th, aged eighty-one; Field on the 17th, and on June 5th, Dr. Peter O. Studdiford followed. Mr. Field was "a man of fine personal appearance, and was a man of good talents and education, and a faithful and pungent preacher of the Word," says Rev. Dr. D. H. Junkin in his Historical Discourse.

In the autumn of 1813 a call was extended to Rev. William McDowell, afterward Dr. McDowell, of Charleston, S. C., on a salary of \$700, which he declined, accepting a call to Bound Brook.

John Flavel Clark was the next pastor. While he was a tutor in Princeton College, and was pursuing his theological studies under Dr. Ashbel Green, the President of the College, he received an invitation to become stated supply of this congregation for three months; beginning on the third Sabbath in November, 1814, at the rate of \$600 a year. This resulted in his receiving a call to become pastor, and he was ordained and installed June 14th, 1815.

Mr. Clark entered on his ministry here, at a time when Christians were bewailing the low state of religion and morals all over the land. Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher wrote in 1813: "The crisis has come. By the people of this generation, by ourselves probably, the amazing question is to be decided, whether the inheritance of our fathers is to be preserved or thrown away; whether our Sabbath shall be a delight or a loathing; whether the taverns, on that holy day, shall be crowded with drunkards, or the sanctuary of God with humble worshippers; whether riot and profanity shall fill our streets, and poverty our dwellings, and convicts our jails, and violence our land; or, whether industry and temperance and righteousness shall be the stability of our times."

Various agencies were inaugurated to counteract these evils, and these endeavors became the beginning of a change, that wrought a transformation in Church and State.

Sabbath-schools were organized rapidly. In Somerville and vicinity there were six in 1812. One had been in existence in New Brunswick since the opening of the century. One was begun in Rahway in 1812.

In 1817, Mr. W. W. Blauvelt was the teacher of the academy in the village for nine months. He became afterward pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Lamington, where he spent a long and very useful pastorate of sixty-two years, from 1826-1888. Mr. Blauvelt was brought up in New Brunswick. Mr. Clark's father had been pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that city. Naturally, therefore, the mind of the pastor and the teacher turned toward the religious instruction of neglected youth. Mr. Blauvelt saw that the blacks were not admitted to any of the schools, and were growing up in deplorable ignorance. In this community, there were prominent persons who were opposed to giving them any instruction, regarding them about as beasts of burden. Mr. Blauvelt interested several individuals in their behalf. A notice was written by him, and sent to the churches, announcing that a school would be opened for them on Sunday afternoon, in the academy. Several of the trustees, although not a majority, opposed this use of the building so earnestly that the request was withdrawn, and the school was held on the long back porch of Mr. Clark's house (now John L. Jones'). There were about twenty, mostly slaves, gathered Sabbath afternoon. The next year, 1818, a Sabbath-school was organized and held in the academy, a brick building on Church Street. The colored persons became a class, under the care of Miss Hannah Clark, the only sister of the pastor, and who lies buried in our graveyard. The school met in the academy for three years, and then was removed into the gallery of the church. In winter it was brought down around the stoves. This remained

a union school until about 1824, when each congregation formed its own school.

This was also the period of the formation of Bible Societies. In 1813 the Nassau Hall Bible Society was organized, and the Hunterdon County Bible Society in 1816. The record reads: "Persuant to public notice, which had been previously given, a large number of respectable inhabitants of Hunterdon County met on Thursday the 10th day of October, 1816, at the Stone Meeting House in Amwell, at Larison's Corner, for the purpose of forming a Bible Society. A sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Huntington, of New Brunswick, and an address delivered by Rev. Mr. Clark." The Society was organized by the election of Samuel L. Southard as President, Rev. J. F. Clark as third Vice-President, and Peter I. Clark, his brother, Corresponding Secretary.

Thus we note that this congregation entered heartily into this movement; and it has ever since been represented among the officials; and for many years it has been the most liberal benefactor. The first President, Mr. Southard, began the practice of law in Flemington, in 1811. He was an active member of the congregation, and was President of the Board of Trustees. He built the house that was so long the residence of Alexander Wurts. He represented this district in the Legislature in 1815, but had been in the House only a week, when he was placed upon the bench of the Supreme Court, although only twenty-eight years old. He afterwards became one of the most distinguished men in this State, and had a national reputation, as United States Senator, and Secretary of the Navy under Presidents



Monroe and John Quincy Adams. He was Vice-President from 1841 to his death in 1842. He was a man of genius and eloquence. He removed to Trenton in 1817, where he became an active member of the congregation of the first Presbyterian Church. In 1837 he delivered a remarkable address before the societies of Princeton College, on the importance of the study of the Bible, in forming the character of men in all professions.

During this period also the public conscience was agitated over the evils of slavery. In 1818, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church made its famous deliverance upon that question, in which occurs this emphatic language: "It is the duty of all Christians to use their honest, earnest, and unwearied endeavors to correct the errors of former times, and, as speedily as possible, to efface this blot on our holy religion, and to obtain the complete abolition of slavery." That report was penned by Dr. Ashbel Green, at that time President of Princeton College. In his autobiography, page 417, he states: "I penned the minute on the subject of slavery, which is yet referred to by those that are hostile to African slavery." Probably his great influence in this State contributed very largely to the act of the Legislature, which was passed February 24th, 1820, which gave freedom to every child born of slave parents, subsequent to July 4th, 1804, the males on arriving at the age of twenty-five, and the females at twenty-one. In 1810 the number of slaves was 10,851. Under the operation of this act, slavery gradually disappeared from the State of New Jersey.

Also, the eyes of the people were opened to the awful

gulf to which the drinking habits of the day were hurrying thousands. In 1812 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church made a deliverance : "Not only against actual intemperance, but against all those habits and indulgences which may have a tendency to produce it." A "Society for the Suppression of Intemperance," was formed in Boston in 1813. The Presbytery of Newton, on October 8th, 1818, "resolved, that, whenever the people where we meet provide us dinner at a public house, we request them to put no ardent spirits upon the table." This church was then connected with that Presbytery, which had been formed the previous year. The Rev. Dr. Ferris, Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, in New Brunswick, sounded a vigorous alarm in 1821; and the General Synod of that denomination appointed a day of fasting and prayer, and required each minister to preach a sermon on the evil.

This region was astir in all good movements, guided and encouraged by Presbytery. Associations were formed within the bounds of the Presbytery, for the suppression of vice and immorality, especially Sabbath breaking. New prayer-meetings were established. Catechetical instruction received increased attention. In compliance with the recommendation of the General Assembly of 1815, monthly prayer-meetings were instituted, and were soon found in every neighborhood. Presbytery recommended, in October of that year, the formation of classes of young people to recite from the Holy Scriptures. This was generally complied with.

Mr. Clark entered with all his heart into this work, and endeavored to infuse deeper spirituality among the members of the church. Together with a band of

earnest and devout disciples, he held prayer-meetings from house to house, and in the neighborhoods all around the village; also Sabbath-schools were established wherever a suitable place could be obtained in those districts. The Session in October, 1817, "considering the low state of religion and the worldliness of professors," set apart a day to be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer; and recommended the congregation to observe the same, praying for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the church. This was repeated in January, 1820, and again in January, 1822; also in October of that same year, when nine were added on confession. The Session kept a strict watch over the members, endeavoring to reconcile parties who were at variance. Applications for the baptism of infants were required to be made to the Session, who decided upon each case. (See minutes of Session, January 22d, 1818, and January 11th, 1823.) When Presbytery met in 1818, in Flemington, it encouraged the formation of societies to suppress vice, and measures to discourage the use of ardent spirits, and recommended to the ministers and elders to refrain from offering these to occasional visitors. The effect of all these measures and labors was soon visible upon the congregation. The attendance increased; additions were made at every communion, with few exceptions. In some years the accessions were large. In 1816, on confession, fourteen were added, and eleven in 1818. In 1823, eighteen, and twenty-four in 1829.

This church continued to enjoy the exclusive services of Mr. Clark until 1820. But the last four years had been a season of severe financial depression. The whole

country was poor. Money was scarce. In the summer of 1816 there were frost and ice every month. Nearly all the crops failed. An extensive emigration to Ohio was the consequence. Farmers in this region had little to sell; and their produce was carried a long distance, and then the price obtained was small. More and more the congregation felt its inability to continue the whole support of Mr. Clark. Arrearages now amounted to \$580, a whole year's salary and more. So thoughts were turned toward a union with the old Amwell Church, near Reaville, or Greenville, as then it was called. In December, 1819, an overture was sent by the Flemington congregation proposing a union with that church, which had been without a pastor about a year. A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from that church, should one be appointed. Such a committee was appointed in two weeks. On the 3rd of January following, the two committees met, and unanimously resolved to unite the congregations under one pastor, upon an equal footing. When this report was laid before the old church it was resolved, as a condition to the union, that Mr. Clark should resign, and the two congregations elect a new pastor. This part the Flemington congregation promptly declined. A few weeks later and this church held its annual meeting, April, 1820. It was then stated, that "if a proposition should now be made to unite with the First Amwell, probably a union of the two congregations could be consummated. Whereupon it was resolved that this congregation will consent to unite with the First Amwell in supporting Mr. Clark, and will pay one-half the salary for one-half his time. Each congregation to pay \$350." Commit-

tees were appointed by each congregation ; which, after several meetings and much discussion, finally agreed upon a plan, which was adopted by each party. A call was made by each for half the time of Mr. Clark. He was to preach one Sabbath in one church, and the next Sabbath in the other. Each should pay \$325 ; and this arrangement was to continue three years. It did—and at the expiration of that time, it was renewed for three years more, and at the close of those years for three additional. Two services were held with an hour intermission. On the Sabbaths when there was no service here, as many as could went to the old church. On communion Sabbaths, the members of the two churches, as far as possible, assembled about one table, in whichever church the service was held. But evidently this arrangement was unfavorable for the growth of the congregation. The wonder is that the field was held as well as it was.

About the time this union was formed Abraham Williamson, a member of this church, entered the Gospel ministry. He was the son of Cornelius Williamson, who was ordained an elder of this church in 1811. He graduated from Princeton College in 1818, and from the Seminary in 1821. He went as missionary to Illinois, when no Presbyterian minister as yet had settled in that State. In 1823 he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Chester, in this State, where he remained in the constant and faithful discharge of his duties until 1853. He then thought he was too old to preach, but a rest of three years seemed only to quicken his desire to return to the pastorate, and then at the age of sixty-seven years he took charge, as stated supply, of the

Presbyterian Church of Mt. Freedom. Here he remained ten years. He died June 19th, 1869, aged seventy-nine years. He lived a calm, quiet, godly, useful life.

For almost sixteen years this union between the churches existed harmoniously. And then, on March 4th, 1836, a communication was received from the mother church, expressing the kindest feeling and grateful remembrances of the pleasant associations of the past four years; but stating that, in their judgment, the time had come when the interests of each congregation would be best served, by a discontinuance of the existing relation; that they desired the constant services of one pastor, and that intimations had been received, that many of the Flemington congregation were desirous of the same benefit; and they requested that the union, which had so long and so happily existed, might be dissolved at the approaching meeting of Presbytery, in April. For four years previously this feeling, which now took shape, had been forming and increasing in each congregation so that the desire for a termination of the union was not a sudden impulse on either side, nor did it grow out of any friction between them. Each desired to have services every Sabbath. On the 9th of the same month this congregation met, and concurred in the request. On the 21st the congregation again met, and made out a call for Mr. Clark, on a salary of \$500. A call was also extended to him by the old church. Both these calls were presented to Presbytery, at its meeting, April 27th, 1836. He accepted the call from the other church, and his relations to this ceased. He remained, however, only a few months pastor of the



First Amwell Church, for on the 27th of December that relation terminated, that he might accept a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson. In this position he remained six years, and then accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Oyster Bay, L. I., where he stayed only a year, not feeling at home among the Quakers, who composed a large part of the population. He then was settled over the Presbyterian Church of Fishkill village, Dutchess County, N. Y., where he labored eight years, and died at the age of sixty-nine, in 1853.

John Flavel Clark was the eldest of three sons of Dr. Joseph Clark, who was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, New Brunswick, N. J., from 1796 to his death, in 1813. John graduated from Princeton College in 1807, holding rank among the first scholars in his class. He was engaged, for some time after graduation, in teaching in the State of Georgia. He commenced the study of Divinity at Andover in 1810, and was acquainted with Newell, Mills and Judson, those pioneers in the cause of foreign missions. He remained about fifteen months, until September, 1811. Before his course was completed, he was chosen tutor at Princeton, and held that position three years, still pursuing his theological studies under Dr. Green, the President of the College. From this position he was called to Flemington. "Many here will remember his large, portly frame, his pleasant beaming countenance, his genial companionship, his exhaustless fund of anecdote, his kindly generous heart, his clear, loud, and commanding voice, his impressive appearance and solemn manner in the pulpit. He was a good preacher and a good man. Some



were of opinion that his wonderful powers of wit and anecdotal conversation impaired his usefulness ; but so far as my observation extended, this power was kept under the restraint of good taste and piety, and whilst it made him the life of the social circle, I never saw it interfere with the graver duties of his ministry." So spake his old friend, Rev. Dr. D. H. Junkin in a Historical Discourse, 1867. Soon after Mr. Clark became pastor of this church, his brother Peter I. Clark made this town his home ; and here he lived, a prominent lawyer, until his death in 1863. His memory was long and lovingly cherished. He was elected an elder in 1857. His widow died here August, 1891, at the advanced age of ninety-six.

During the pastorate of Mr. Clark, of twenty-one years, 127 united with this church on confession, and twenty by certificate. Elders elected, Jephtha Arrison, Paul Kuhl, Christopher Cool, John Trimmer. Trustees, Thomas Gordon, William P. Young, Andrew Van Fleet, William Maxwell, David P. Shrope, William Williamson, Daniel Marsh, Nathaniel Saxton, Joseph Reading, George Risler, John F. Schenk, M.D., Neal Hart, Elisha R. Johnson, Alexander Wurts, George Maxwell, Robert K. Reading, Paul Kuhl, Christopher Cool, Henry M. Kline, Cornelius Williamson, John Trimmer, Thatcher Prall, Leonard P. Kuhl, Charles Bartles, John Griggs.

The twenty-one years of Mr. Clark's pastorate were eventful to this town. I have previously described the introduction of moral and religious agencies. It may not be amiss to record some events, which form a part of the history of the town.



REV. JOHN FLAVEL CLARK,  
PASTOR 1815-1836.

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The interior of the Presbyterian Church, and its surrounding, had been somewhat improved. In 1827 a new pulpit was put in. The old one was of the wine-glass style, so long prevalent. It was a small hexagon, only large enough for one person. It stood on a high pillar, with a sounding board over it. The new one was also well up, and approached by winding stairs. The time-honored slab benches in the gallery, which did service down stairs years before their elevation, were now removed, and rows of seats presented a more comely appearance. The congregation was divided into four districts, and a collector appointed to each. A sum of money had been left by Martin C. Johnson, whose ancestors and family were buried here, for the purpose of enclosing the graveyard. This led, in 1833, to an enlargement of the yard, by the addition of land purchased at \$80 an acre, and the next year the whole plot was enclosed.

During this period the Baptist Church had made great progress. In May, 1812, Rev. Charles Bartolette became the pastor. For six years he devoted his whole time to that charge. Then, in 1818, a colony was constituted into a new church at Sandy Ridge, and for fourteen years he divided his labors between the two. In 1832 the growth of the church in Flemington demanded his entire time, and a separation took place. This fact probably had much influence in creating a conviction among the Presbyterians, that the time had come for them to possess the full and exclusive services of a pastor. In 1836 the Baptist congregation determined to erect a new house of worship. This was built on the lot occupied by the present structure. Within two years

after occupying the house, a blessed revival occurred, as a result of which 100 were added to their membership, fifty-four on one Sabbath. The Sunday-school was formed in 1830. Charles George was the first Superintendent. Most of the teachers belonged to the Blackwell family, for many years prominent and useful in this town.

One Sunday morning in 1822, the Rev. Mr. Clark stated that he had been requested, by persons calling themselves Methodists, to announce that a meeting would be held by them that afternoon in the court-house. The men who proposed this were David and Isaac James, brothers and local preachers from Trenton. Asher Atkinson, a Quaker, was instrumental in securing them. Popular opinion was divided whether they should be allowed to have the court-room for that purpose. The sheriff, however, gave his consent, and the meeting was held. The next year, Flemington was made a regular appointment on the Trenton Circuit. A camp-meeting held in the neighborhood, and the first in this vicinity, resulted in a large addition to that church. And the first class meeting met in the old Fleming house on Academy Street. In the spring of 1824, the question of a church edifice was agitated. This resulted in the erection of a building, which is now used as stores and flats. It was designated as on the corner adjoining Charles Bonnell's tavern. The lot was purchased of Mr. Thomas Capner for the nominal sum of \$50. The building was commenced in the autumn of 1825, and completed in the spring of 1826.

The court-house was burned Wednesday night, February 13th, 1828. In the morning all that remained

were the walls, and a few smoking timbers. The prisoners were transferred to the jail in Somerville. Fortunately the county records were saved. The courts were held in the Methodist Church until the present court-house was finished. The corner-stone was laid Wednesday, May 7th, 1828. Within that stone was enclosed a Bible, among other documents.

Immediately after the court-house was burned, a strenuous effort was made to have the county-seat removed to Lambertville. Indeed for several years previously the inhabitants of that village, as it then was, circulated petitions for such a removal. They had succeeded in securing the signatures of a large number of persons advocating this measure. They presented these petitions to the Legislature. A bill favorable to the measure was reported, but it was finally withdrawn. The destruction of the county buildings furnished a most favorable opportunity for renewing the project; and again the application was pressed upon the Legislature. This bill, which provided that an election should be held to determine the location of the county-seat, was opposed by a long and vigorous remonstrance, and was negatived in the House on Wednesday, March 5th, and, on the following Monday, the Board of Freeholders took steps towards the erection of the court-house and jail.

On the 23rd of March, 1825, appeared the *Hunterdon Gazette*, the first newspaper published in Flemington and in what is now the county of Hunterdon. It was a non-partisan sheet, edited by Charles George. The subscription price was \$2 a year. On May 2nd, 1832, the paper was discontinued, but it was revived in June, 1838, by John S. Brown. He changed the paper to a

Whig organ. It was owned and conducted in turn by John H. Swallow, Henry C. Buffington, Willard Nichols, Alexander Suydam, J. Rutsin Schenk, who sold it to Charles Tomlinson July, 1866. He changed its name to *The Democrat*; and after publishing fifty-one numbers, merged it into *The Hunterdon County Democrat*, which he had purchased meantime.

The first number of *The Hunterdon County Democrat* appeared September 5th, 1838. The feeling then ran high between the two parties. The *Gazette* was more and more inclined to the Whigs. And so the establishment of a Democratic paper became a political necessity. The proprietor was G. C. Seymour, and the price was \$2 a year. In September, 1849, Edmund Perry became editor and proprietor, and remained until January, 1854, when Adam Bellis became part owner. He continued to have the charge of it, as manager and editor, until July, 1866, when it passed into the hands of Dr. Nightingale, who managed it until July, 1867, when it and the *Gazette* became one paper. After the death of Mr. Tomlinson, in 1875, the paper became the property of Robert J. Killgore, in whose hands it still remains.

At the close of this period we are reviewing, the only mining operations which have existed in Flemington had their inception. Before the Revolution copper mines had been operated in this neighborhood. There were evidences of this on the farm now owned by George Van Sinderen, about a mile and a half south of Flemington, and on the farm now owned by O. B. Davis. In opening one of the old shafts on the latter, the miners came upon some mining tools, such as wedges and picks, and an oak bucket of about two bushels capacity,



strongly bound with iron. They found an irregular chamber, about fifteen feet square, from which they believed copper ore had been taken. So confident were many persons that valuable deposits of ore existed, that in 1825, a petition was sent to the Legislature asking for the formation of a mining company. The company was not organized until 1836, and was called the Neshanic Mining Company. They bought the farm for \$3150. The incorporators were Hugh Capner, John H. Capner, W. H. Sloan, Samuel Hill, and Joseph Case. The capital was \$100,000, 1000 shares. By a supplement to their charter, they increased the number of shares to 15,000; and secured the privilege of building a railroad to the nearest point on the South Branch, and Delaware rivers respectively, but to be used only for purposes connected with the mining operations. The project failed and was abandoned.

But the mining excitement broke out afresh, when in digging the cellar of the house now owned by Captain John Shields, good copper ore was found. Hugh Capner, who owned the land, sold it for \$35,000; and on February 24th, 1847, the "Flemington Copper Company" was chartered. During the following years several companies were formed which purchased adjacent tracts of land, supposed to contain copper. Money was expended in sinking shafts. At the Minebrook property a large sum of money was expended in an engine-house, steam engine of 200 horse power, three pumps, crushing and jigging machinery, large brick house, eight miners' houses, a carpenter's and blacksmith's shop, tools, etc. At times the mine was worked with great energy, and then operations almost

ceased, until it was sold by the Sheriff, October 31st, 1862. It passed from one purchaser to another, until October 24th, 1866, the property was sold to John Moses, and has not been worked since. Mr. Elias Vosseller of this town has written a full history of these mines, from which the above facts have been obtained. It was published in *The Jerseyman*, vol. 1., April, 1891. Undoubtedly copper exists, but it cannot be mined at a profit. "The ore is that variety known as gray cupric sulphide. In color it is a dark lead gray. Specimens are sometimes found that polish readily by rubbing them with a woollen cloth." Cornelius W. Larison, in Geology of Hunterdon County.

Several lesser, yet interesting, events may not be out of place in this narrative just here: 1826 was the fiftieth year of our national independence. The 4th of July of that year was celebrated with great enthusiasm all over the country. Nor was Flemington lagging in her expression of patriotic devotion. The day was ushered in by ringing the court bell, the display of the national flag, and by a salute of fifty guns. A procession was formed at the house of N. Price, consisting of cavalry, and infantry, and citizens. Among them were thirteen ladies dressed in white, to represent the thirteen original States, and eleven misses, to represent the eleven new States. At the court-house, the survivors of the Revolutionary army, of whom there were forty-six, joined the procession, which then proceeded to the Presbyterian Church. The services consisted of singing, prayer by Rev. J. F. Clark, reading of the Declaration of Independence by Alexander Wurts, and an oration by Andrew Miller.

From 1825-30, the village had two military companies. A uniform infantry company, commanded by Captain Voorhees, and a troop of cavalry, commanded by Captain Case. In 1830, there was a parade of the Hunterdon brigade of militia, which was a noteworthy occasion. The brigade was composed of four regiments of infantry, and several troops of cavalry. Military companies from adjoining counties were present. Governor Vroom and suite, Major General Stryker and suite, graced the occasion with their presence.

January 17th, 1828, a public meeting was held to consider the question of turnpiking the streets and improving the side walks. The first side walk was laid by Charles Bartles, in 1833, in front of his residence. The pottery works were established by Samuel Hill, about 1816, and have been in operation ever since. At the time when efforts were made to elevate the moral tone of the county, vigilance societies were formed, and associations to prevent crime. In 1824 the "Flemington Vigilant Society" was in existence; and under one form or another continued until 1870. Similar associations were formed at that early day in different parts of the county. In 1828 Flemington had three mails weekly from New York, Philadelphia and Trenton.

And now we return to the history of the church. April 19th, 1837, Rev. J. M. Olmstead was installed. There were then 109 members on the roll. He entered vigorously upon his duties; and the growth of the church confirmed the wisdom of having the entire services of a pastor. Under his ministry the church was blessed with several seasons of religious interest. At one communion, in 1842, thirty-four united on con-

fession. October 16th, 1839, the Presbytery of Raritan was formed; and this church was transferred to it from the Presbytery of Newton, with which it had been connected since the formation of that Presbytery in 1818. The first meeting of the new Presbytery was held in Flemington, November 5th, 1839, for organization; and also the last, in May, 1869; in which year that Presbytery was dissolved, and divided among the adjoining Presbyteries.

In the summer of 1844 a lecture room was erected,  $27\frac{1}{2} \times 37\frac{1}{2}$  feet. This building stood on the south side of the street running from the main street eastward, between the Hopewell building and the drug store of Mr. Cooley. It was very much needed for the Sunday-school, and for evening meetings, being in the centre of the town. This building was used for these purposes until 1870, when it was sold. The lot was the gift of William H. Sloan, who at that time was a distinguished member of the New Jersey bar. He was the oldest child of the Rev. William B. Sloan, who was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Greenwich from 1798-1834. Mr. Sloan came to Flemington to study law in the office of Peter I. Clark, and was admitted to practise in 1821. He died greatly beloved, January 21st, 1850.

Mr. Olmstead built the house, which is now the parsonage. In October, 1847, he sent a letter to Presbytery, stating that on account of feeble health he would be unable to preach for several months. The ministers of Presbytery offered to give a Sabbath, and thus supply the pulpit; and an appointment was accordingly made for every other Sabbath. In April, 1848, the Presbyterial



REV. JAMES MUNSON OLMSTEAD,  
PASTOR 1837-1849.

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Narrative of the State of Religion refers to a law recently enacted, that taverns should be closed on Sunday, and declares that the law was generally observed. The tavern which stood near to the church was open on Sunday; nor was it uncommon for church members to stop and get a drink before going home. Although Mr. Olmstead's health improved under this rest, he soon became satisfied that his strength was not adequate to the work of the parish. He resigned, and the pastoral relation ceased November 1st, 1849. He was a man of decision and independence. He expressed his views boldly. As a preacher he was able, instructive, and often pungent. He was a devout man, walking closely with God. He was a diligent student, and the author of several books on religious subjects. "Thoughts and Counsels for the Impenitent," published in 1846, was a popular book, and reached the third edition. "Our First Mother" is an attractive work, written in the form of lectures, given by a pious and intelligent woman to her daughters and nieces. His third book, "Noah and His Times," published in 1854, received very favorable commendations.

James Munson Olmstead was born at Stillwater, N. Y., February 17th, 1794. He entered Union College, in 1816, and graduated in 1819. His theological course was pursued at Princeton Seminary, from which he graduated in 1822. He then served as an itinerant home missionary, for several years, in New York. From the first a feeble constitution hampered him. Thinking his health might be improved by a residence in the South, he spent the winter of 1824 in Virginia. June,



1825, he was ordained and installed pastor of the churches of Landisburg and Centre, Pa., where he labored for seven years. In 1834 he accepted a call to Middle Tuscarora Church, Pa., in which he remained until he came to Flemington. After leaving this church, he removed to Snow Hill, on the eastern shore of Maryland, where he preached for several years ; and then, in 1854, he made Philadelphia his residence. Here he remained in comparative retirement, although taking an active interest in all the movements within the church, until, on Sabbath, the 16th of October, 1870, he entered into that rest which remains for the people of God.

During his pastorate, 101 united with this church on confession, and 40 by certificate. Elders elected were Daniel Marsh, Mahlon Smith, John Griggs, Cornelius Williamson, Leonard P. Kuhl, William P. Emery. Trustees, William G. Kuhl, Samuel Hill, Benjamin S. Holt, Joseph P. Boss, Augustus Frisbie, John W. Kline, Peter I. Clark, George B. Stothoff, William P. Emery, John Chapman, James N. Reading, William H. Sloan, Peter N. Burk, and Edward R. Bullock.

In the Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Bartolette resigned in April, 1846, after a very successful ministry of thirty-four years, during which he had received into the church more than 400 persons. He was buried in the Sandy Ridge graveyard. He was followed by Clarence W. Mulford, who remained only two and a half years, on account of failing health. During the pastorate of Mr. Bartolette two colonies were sent out, one in 1818 to form the Sandy Ridge church, and another in 1838, which became the Baptist Church of Wertsville.

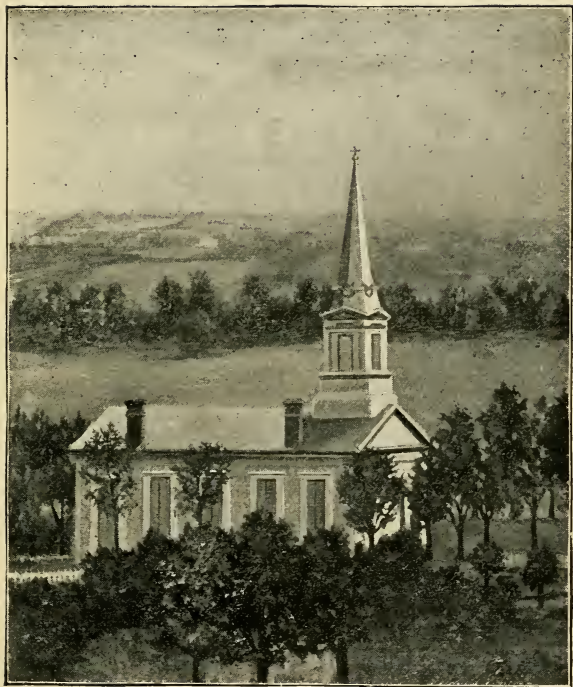
The working of the copper mines brought a number

of Irish miners, some of whom made this their permanent home. These, being mostly Roman Catholics, soon sought the services of their church, which were held occasionally from 1847 to April 1848. Mining was then suspended, and, as the miners left the place, services were discontinued until 1853. That year Flemington was included in the Lambertville parish, and a priest visited Flemington once a month for four years. Mass was celebrated at the residences of members. The increased numbers encouraged the building of a church, which was begun in 1859. Its dimensions were twenty-four feet by thirty-four. In September, 1879, the cornerstone of the present edifice was laid, and the church was consecrated on December 21st by Bishop Corrigan. The building is 37 x 66 feet, and cost nearly \$4000.

The Presbyterian Church was vacant one year, when, on the 29th of October, 1850, Rev. John L. Janeway was installed. Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick presided, and gave the charge to the pastor; Rev. S. F. Porter preached the sermon; Rev. J. H. Stevenson gave charge to the people. Dr. Janeway was called on a salary of \$700, which afterwards was raised to \$1000. The members of the church numbered 163. The congregation had now grown, so that all desiring seats could not be accommodated. The building also needed repairs. In 1848 a committee had been appointed to examine what alterations and repairs were necessary. A report was made, but no further steps were taken. Committees were appointed and reports made for several years, but nothing definite was undertaken until in March, 1852, when an architect was employed to make an estimate of the cost of repairing; of the expense of an addition; and of an entire new

building. That estimate stated the cost of repairs would be \$2363; of an enlargement, \$2435; total of enlargement and repairs, \$4498. A new building would cost \$6650. The next year, 1853, a subscription was opened for a new house. But little was accomplished, so that at the meeting of the congregation, the next April, the committee was continued. Progress was checked by a desire to have the church located in a central part of the town. Finally it was determined to build on the present site; and additional land was purchased of William R. Bellis, lying on the east side of the church lot, at the extreme southern point of which stood a tavern, just where the front entrance now opens. And thus the church came in possession of the large triangle which now constitutes our churchyard. The land extended south of the present entrance, and came to a point just beyond the Soldiers' Monument. The building stood just where the present structure is. The dimensions were 56 x 90 feet.

The walls were stone covered with plaster. The interior was frescoed. A choir gallery extended across the front, and over the vestibule. There were no windows at either end. The building committee were: A. J. Holcombe, Hugh Capner, J. C. Hopewell, A. V. Bonnell, William P. Emery. The corner-stone was laid Tuesday, June 3d, 1856, and the church was dedicated Thursday, May 14th, 1857, which was a very stormy day. The sermon was preached by Prof. William H. Green, of Princeton Theological Seminary. The cost was a little over \$11,000, which was made up by subscriptions and sale of pews. The same year, 1857, an additional acre was purchased from Mahlon Smith for



DEDICATED MAY 14TH, 1857.

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\$200, and the graveyard was brought to its present area. In November of that year, the present method of holding four celebrations of the Lord's Supper yearly was introduced; previously that sacrament had been observed once in six months. In 1859 a melodeon was introduced and \$100 appropriated to pay the player. In 1867 an organ was purchased which cost \$1500. At first the singing was led by a precentor. Colonel Peter I. Clark for sixteen years had charge of the choir, up to 1857, when he resigned. His services were gratuitous.

The congregation increased in numbers and influence during the ministry of Dr. Janeway. There were constant accessions to the Church. In 1852 a religious awakening was the means of bringing thirty-six into the membership upon confession. Again, in 1866, twenty-one were added on confession. Dr. Janeway manifested a deep interest, and took an active part in all that appertained to the welfare of the town. In him the poor always had a sympathizing helper, and toward every good cause he was a generous contributor. The exposures of the camp, while he was Chaplain, produced disease, and he was compelled to return home for a few weeks. Although he seemed to recover, his constitution was undermined, and more and more he felt himself unable to meet the demands of his parish, and in November, 1868, he resigned, after a pastorate of eighteen years.

John L. Janeway was the son of Jacob J. Janeway, D.D., a prominent divine in our Church. He was born in Philadelphia, April 21st, 1815. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1835. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York for two years. Entering the

Theological Seminary in New Brunswick, he took a full course, and was licensed by that Classis in 1840. He served as stated supply to the churches of Media and Ridley, in Delaware County, Pa., until 1843, when he was settled over the Dutch Reformed Church at Montville, N. J., where he remained seven years and a half, until called to Flemington. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Lafayette College in 1866.

Dr. Janeway has resided in Philadelphia since his resignation, because his health has not permitted him to assume the care of a congregation. During the pastorate of Dr. Janeway 154 were added on confession, and 116 by certificate. Elders elected were Peter I. Clark, John Kershow, John Y. Yard, Peter I. Nevius, George B. Stothoff. Trustees elected : Charles Bartles, Peter I. Clark, John G. Reading, George B. Stothoff, William B. Kuhl, Peter I. Nevius, Richard Emmons.

The eighteen years which covered Dr. Janeway's pastorate brought many and valuable improvements to the town.

First among these was the opening of a railroad to Lambertville. The right of way was purchased in 1853. The tract was graded, ties and rails were laid, and a train run in 1854. The success of this enterprise was mainly due to the influence and energy of Mr. Charles Bartles, who was then engaging in large transactions.

In 1859 gas was introduced into the village. In this undertaking Mr. John C. Hopewell was foremost. He had removed to Flemington, in 1854, having retired from business carried on in Philadelphia. Mr. Bartles was more interested to supply the town with good water.



He insisted that the well water was more or less impregnated with copper. He and Mr. Hopewell united their forces, and the year after the completion of the gas works, water was introduced, in 1860. So far back as 1808 water was brought, in wooden logs bored through the centre, from springs on the property now occupied by Robert Thatcher. There were two fire plugs, one at the court-house, and the other just north of the Presbyterian Church. They were greatly out of repair in 1822, and they had been neglected, so that for years previous to 1859, the town was without an adequate supply of water in every dry season.

The "Flemington Water Company" purchased springs about two miles west of the town, and brought the water in iron pipes to a reservoir on Mullins Hill. This supply did not meet the wants of the people, especially in the dry season, and in 1880 a connection with the South Branch was made, from which water is pumped into the enlarged reservoir.

The first bank was the Hunterdon County Bank organized in 1854, under the general banking laws of the State. Afterwards it received a special charter from the Legislature. It was thus continued until May, 1865, when it became a national bank. Isaac G. Farlee was the first president. The Flemington National Bank was chartered April, 1876.

The Presidential Campaign of 1856 found the rising Republican party without a newspaper, to represent its principles in Hunterdon County. A stock company was formed, and the Hunterdon *Republican* was established. On October 15th, 1856, the first number was issued, Thomas E. Bartow being the editor. He continued in

that position until the autumn of 1862, when he was succeeded by George A. Allen. He retired from his editorial position in 1872, leaving it to the sole control of William G. Callis, who is now the proprietor and editor. August 17th, 1864, the steam fire engine was brought to town. It was purchased by the individuals, whose names are recorded on a plate, on the engine.

"On September 6th, 1849, Levi G. Beck became pastor of the Baptist Church. Immediately thereafter a third colony of fifty-nine members went out to constitute the Church at Cherryville."\* He remained two years, and then Thomas Swain was called, in the spring of 1851. He remained until the 1st of April, 1867. For several years previous to this date, the question had been discussed, whether enlarged accommodations should be provided, or a second church be formed in town. It was finally decided to erect a new and larger house of worship; and in July, 1867, the trustees were directed to proceed at once toward the building, which was completed the following year. The first Episcopal Church was built in 1841.

As at the outbreak of the Revolution, this part of Hunterdon County was among the first to raise a regiment of minute men, so the patriotic ardor of their descendants here was inflamed, when the tidings came that the old flag had been fired upon at Fort Sumpter. On April 15th, two days after the fall of that fort, President Lincoln issued his first call for troops. On the 17th, Governor Olden of this State responded by directing all persons willing to volunteer to report within twenty

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\* Historical Sermon by T. E. Vassor, D.D.

days. The first offer in this State was made by the 1st regiment of the Hunterdon Brigade on the day *following* the appearance of the Governor's proclamation. Flemington responded both with men and money. The first company of the brigade was raised in this town and vicinity.

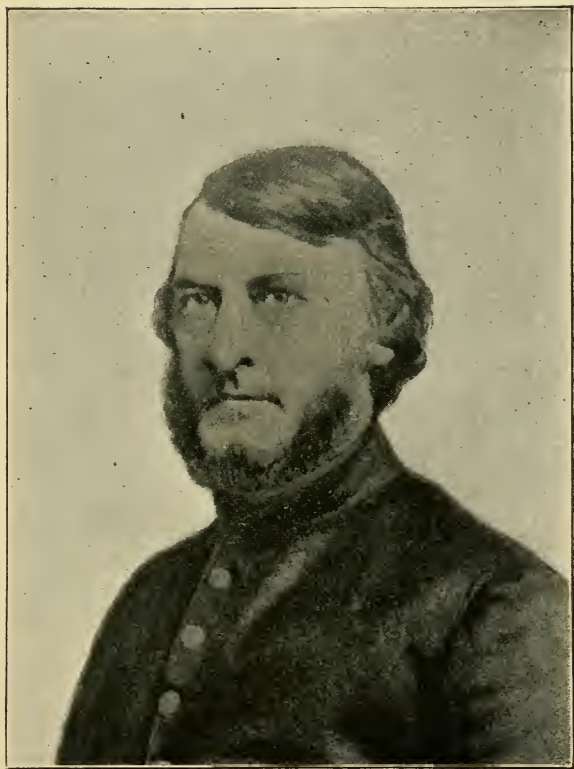
On Saturday evening the 26th of April, 1861, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the court-house, for the purpose of enrolling volunteers. Remarks were made by Charles Bartles, Peter I. Clark, Alexander Wurts and others; \$6,000 was subscribed for the support of the families of the volunteers during their absence. A large number were enrolled that evening, and early in that following week seventy-eight men had volunteered. A. V. Bonnell was elected captain and the company began to drill. After the organization of the brigade, Captain Bonnell was promoted to Brigade Inspector of the State Troops, and a new election for officers was held. The following were members of this congregation: George A. Allen, Captain; Martin Wyc-koff, Ensign; John H. Clark, Robert Ramsey, Samuel B. Mann, Sergeants; Lemuel Fisher and A. V. Smith, Corporals; Samuel H. Volk, Drummer. Of the privates the following were members of this congregation: Henry Stothoff, John F. Schenk, Jr., William D. Clark, James O. Bellis, William R. Bellis, A. T. Connet, Peter Boss, Ransaleer Runkle, J. R. Wert.

On Friday evening, April 26th, farewell services were held in the Presbyterian Church. An address was made to the volunteers, by Dr. Janeway; and the other ministers of the town took part in the exercises. On Saturday morning the volunteers left for their rendezvous

at Trenton. They were quartered temporarily in the Green Street Methodist Church. A prayer-meeting was organized by the company, many of whom were professing Christians. Dr. Janeway left on Tuesday, 30th, to join the regiment. The manly and neat appearance of this company attracted attention in Trenton, and wherever they halted. This brigade was the first that reached Washington from the North.

The 5th and 6th regiments contained each one company, raised in this county. Of the three months' men enlisted, connected with this congregation were James O. Bellis, who was Sergeant; S. W. Dilts, C. Merrian, also Jacob Veit and Alexander Sergeant, in the 9th regiment.

Two of the companies of the 15th regiment came from Hunterdon County. The regiment was organized at Flemington, during the months of July and August, 1862, and lay in camp on the Fair Ground. In this regiment George R. Sullivan, M.D., went as assistant Surgeon. Of Company A, Lambert Boeman was Captain; Sergeants, Manuel Kline and William D. Clark; First Lieutenant, Thomas P. Stout; Second Lieutenant, John R. Emery. Others connected with this congregation were William Barber, James Mattison, William H. Sloan, Theodore B. Bellis, James R. Bullock, who found a watery grave in the transport, General Lyon, Paul Kuhl, and Sergeant Lucian Voorhees, who were killed at Spottsylvania Court House. Captain Boeman was promoted to Major, and was killed by a bullet-shot in his stomach, at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19th, 1864. In Company G, Henry S. Crater, First Lieutenant. All the above were from this congregation.



REV. JOHN L. JANEWAY, D.D.,  
PASTOR 1850-1868.

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Dr. George R. Sullivan was afterwards Commission Surgeon of the 39th regiment. William L. Dildine was a Corporal of Company B, 38th. Jacob R. Schenk, Second Lieutenant Company I, 29th, nine months' men. Albert C. Dildine, musician, Company C, 15th, private of Company D, 38th. Stewart Bellis, Company D, 31st.

Under the call of August 4th, 1862, for nine months' men, two regiments came from New Jersey, the 30th and 31st. A camp for these was established between the Fair Ground and the railroad in September. It was named Camp Perrine. In the 30th regiment, two companies were from Hunterdon, and in the 31st four companies. Rev. Dr. Janeway was Chaplain of the 30th. During his absence the pulpit was supplied by Rev. N. L. Upham. In the 31st regiment, Company D., Alexander V. Bonnell was Captain; John H. Clark, First Lieutenant: afterwards John C. Coon, Andrew T. Connet, Second Lieutenant; Peter Boss, Sergeant; R. D. Runkle, Corporal; Samuel Volk, Musician; J. R. Wert, Andrew Bartles, Silas W. Volk, William D. Spier. These were from this congregation. All the other of the officers were from the town and vicinity. The private soldiers from this congregation were Andrew J. Bellis, Abram W. Boss, John F. Schenk, Francis P. Smith, Alexander Sergeant. Most of the other privates were from the town and neighborhood.

When the three months' men set out for Washington, a Ladies' Aid Society was organized. This was the result of a conference by Mrs. William Anderson, Mrs. A. V. Van Fleet, and Mrs. William P. Emery. Ladies from all the churches heartily joined in the movement. Meetings were held weekly in the lecture room of the



Presbyterian Church. Miss Elizabeth Blackwell was President. A great many garments were made, and sent to hospitals, and to the camps; such as wrappers, havelocks, flannel shirts, etc. Canned and dried fruits, eggs, and provisions were collected from the town and surrounding country by committees, and forwarded to the Sanitary Commission in Philadelphia. The young people also were enthusiastic, and held a fair and festival in the court-room, at which \$500 were cleared, which was sent to George H. Stuart. The women also worked at home, making bandages, and scraping lint for the wounded. Those were stirring days, when patriotic ardor inflamed all hearts; and to care for our soldiers was the one object which engrossed all minds. May we never have occasion to engage in a war; but if it come, may the generation that then shall be show themselves equal to all demands, as did the men and women of thirty years ago.

On the second day of December, 1868, the present pastor, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Newton, N. J., received an invitation to preach in the Presbyterian Church of Flemington, and to set his own time. This invitation was received, before it had been announced in the religious papers that Dr. Janeway was about to leave, and before the pulpit was thrown open. The day selected was Sunday, December 20th. This proved to be a very stormy day, so that he consented to preach again January 17th, 1869. A week later a unanimous call was made. I find this entry in my journal: "There is material to gather a large church. There is wealth enough to carry forward all Church

enterprise." The results of twenty-five years prove that my judgment was correct.

On May 4th, 1869, the installation took place. The sermon was preached by Rev. P. A. Studdiford : Charge to the pastor by Rev. Mr. Burroughs : Charge to the people by Rev. Dr. Janeway. In the latter part of the same month, the Infant School was organized as a separate department of the Sunday-school. For three months Mrs. J. L. Janeway was the Principal, assisted by Miss S. Hopewell. Since then Miss Hopewell has been the only teacher. Beginning with fifteen children, it increased in a few years to one hundred ; and it has varied from that number to seventy-five. It was the first Infant School department, meeting in a room by itself, in this town. It occupied the lecture room, until the sale of that building in 1871.

At this point, the entire history of our Sabbath-school may appropriately be introduced. On page 38 the origin of the school is narrated. The first teacher was Miss Hannah Clark. The first Superintendent was Daniel Griggs, who held that position for three years, when he removed to Newton, N. J. ; where he spent a long life, serving for many years as Ruling Elder and Trustee in the Presbyterian Church of that town. He was the father of the Hon. John Griggs, a prominent lawyer of this State. Mr. Mahlon Smith then took the position, which he filled with acceptance. He was an ardent Sunday-school worker, and established several Sunday-schools in the vicinity. He became an elder in 1838, and remained in that office until his death in 1889, at the advanced age of ninety-five years and ten months. Mr. Smith loved this church

with an ardent attachment that can not be surpassed. When the present edifice was in course of construction, he often sat upon the stones and timbers, earnestly praying that the divine blessing might rest upon the undertaking. As an infant in his mother's arms, he was present at the laying of the corner-stone of the first edifice in 1793; and as the aged patriarch, he sat upon the platform, at the laying of the corner-stone of the present structure, September, 1882.

Mr. Smith was succeeded by John H. Anderson, but on account of his removal to Lambertville, the office again devolved on Mr. Smith. Augustus Frisbie was then elected to the position. He was succeeded by A. G. Richey in 1842, who was then a law student here. He remained until January, 1844, when he went to Trenton, where, until his death, January, 1894, he was a superintendent or teacher in Sabbath-schools. He was succeeded by William P. Emery, and then Peter I. Clark held the position for two years, when again Mr. Emery assumed that charge, which he retained until he resigned in 1870. Mr. Emery maintained a lively interest in the Sabbath-school so long as he lived. This church has never had a more earnest and devoted member. He served for many years as trustee, and as elder from 1848 to his death in 1888. In the last twenty-five years of the century of the existence of this church, he occupied the important and prominent position, which Jasper Smith so honorably filled at its opening. Like that trustee and elder, Mr. Emery was for years the largest contributor in the church. So long as strength permitted, he was regularly in his place at the sanctuary worship, and in the prayer-meeting. Mr. Emery was

succeeded by John T. Bird, who resigned in 1872, and Elias Vosseller took his place ; he has remained in that position, faithfully and acceptably performing its duties.

The holding of anniversaries was begun in 1869. Sunday, October 30th, was the first.

The Sunday-school held its sessions in the church, until 1843, when it was removed to the lecture room. In 1869 that room was assigned to the Infant School, when the Intermediate School and the Bible Classes were transferred to Hopewell Hall, where they met until February, 1879, when both schools were removed to a chapel, which was rented of Mr. Peter E. Emery, who built it for that purpose. The chapel has since been altered into the Flemington Opera House. The old lecture room was used for two years by the Infant School, when, on the sale of the building, a room was rented on the second floor of the building next north of Hopewell Hall. In that room also the meetings during the week were held. In 1876 it was wanted for business purposes, and then the Infant School and the prayer-meetings were transferred to the church. And there they were held until the erection of the chapel mentioned above.

On the 19th of December, 1869, a sermon was preached by the pastor on Total Abstinence, in compliance with the order of the General Assembly. This was followed by an awakened interest on that subject, which resulted in greatly strengthening the Lodge of "The Sons of Temperance," an organization which then extended over the whole country, and was productive of great good. In one month over fifty men joined the Lodge in this town. At the opening of 1870, an in-

creased interest began to appear in the church services, which led to the holding of extra meetings during the week. A service for the children was also held, two afternoons in the week. These were largely attended. Among the adults there were several cases of deep and pungent conviction. As the result, forty-three united with the church on confession, on the last Sabbath of February. Of these twenty-five were baptized. This large addition, the largest on confession at one time in the history of the church, greatly quickened the membership, and strengthened the congregation. During that year sixty-six united on confession.

In the winter of 1870 arrangements were made for the purchase of a parsonage, and in the month of July it was occupied. The cost was \$11,683. Of this sum \$485 were the proceeds of a fair held by the ladies, and \$293 came from "The Mite Society."

In the summer of 1871, the question arose whether to repair the lecture room, or to sell it. At a meeting of the congregation called to consider this matter, it was resolved to sell, which was done in October. The building and ground brought \$1500. October, 1871, a collection of \$300 was taken in the church, for the sufferers from the great fire in Chicago.

In 1874, and again in 1876, the church was revived by large additions; in the former year thirty-seven joined on confession, and in the latter year, thirty-seven were received in the same way.

May 14th, 1874, a farewell meeting for Miss Elmira Kuhl was held, who has been ever since a most devoted and successful missionary in Brazil. Rev. Dr. Ellinwood and Rev. Mr. Woodside delivered addresses. The

pastor gave a farewell address, and presented Miss Kuhl with a gold watch, on behalf of the Mission Band of "Gleaners," which was formed in 1872. In 1876 "The Ella Kuhl Circle" was formed, consisting of those younger than the members of The Gleaners. Their contributions were devoted also to foreign missions. This increased in numbers until, in 1885, it was considered best to form a new Band, which should divide its gatherings between home and foreign missions. This was named "The Hill Memorial Band," after Mrs. William Hill, deceased, who had been very active in the cause of foreign missions.

In the month of June, 1877, the congregation generously offered the pastor a vacation of three months to take a trip to Europe, also presenting him with a purse of \$500 in gold for his expenses. This manifestation of kind feeling was altogether unexpected. The pastor was not aware of any such intention, until he was waited on by the trustees, and informed of their arrangement. He sailed on July 5th and returned October 22d. The next winter he endeavored to express his appreciation of this kindness, by giving a series of lectures on places visited in Europe, illustrated by stereopticon views. Those were the first exhibited in Flemington.

The pastor in his fifth anniversary sermon, in May, 1874, called attention to the fact, that the increase of the congregation was surpassing the accommodation furnished by the pews; that seven families wanted sittings; that some were crowded in half pews who desired more room, and that the structure required considerable repairs. A few days after, a meeting of the trustees was held to consider the question, whether



“to repair, enlarge, or rebuild.” No conclusion was reached, but it was resolved that the Session be invited to meet with the trustees. At that meeting, it was resolved to consult an architect. The architect made an estimate, that necessary repairs and enlargement would cost \$12,000 at least. But his opinion was that a new church would be the wisest measure. But to tear down a structure that had been standing only eighteen years, seemed to the majority of the congregation an unwarranted course.

Nothing further was done until April, 1876, when the matter again was taken up by the trustees. A committee was appointed to “ascertain the probable expense of an enlargement of the church, and an addition for lecture and Sunday-school rooms, 35 x 70 feet.” They also visited several churches, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting enlargement, and alterations; but they returned dissatisfied with all they had seen, and strongly inclined to the opinion, that a new church was the best course. At the annual meeting of the congregation, which was held soon after, a report was made from the committee appointed by the trustees. After hearing this report, and after a discussion, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed to ascertain what the expense would be to carry out the following plan, viz: “To make a new front to the church, take out the rear wall, and add enough to give sufficient additional pews, and make such repairs as are found necessary.” The result of the inquiry was, that such alterations and additions could not be done for less than \$15,000. Soon after this, the effects of the panic, and the bankruptcy of the New Jersey Central Railroad produced



such a state of things, as to render further efforts inexpedient. But the same needs, which in 1874 constrained the trustees to consider the question of repairs, and enlargement, or a new edifice, still remained and pressed with even greater force. Since that year ninety-two persons had been added to the church by certificate alone. This increase represented about thirty families. These additions were threefold more than the removals. Besides, the building required a thorough overhauling, and it was apprehended, that the repairs might be more extensive than was anticipated ; also there were parts of the house that were objectionable. All these points were constantly presenting themselves to those who were deeply interested in the welfare of the congregation.

So strong was the conviction that something ere long must be done, that the ladies of the congregation began, in 1876, a fund for furnishing the new building, or enlargement, whichever it might be, and which in four years grew to \$244. Meanwhile they had carpeted the chapel on Bloomfield Avenue.

The 1st of February, 1882, a deep solemnity began to pervade the extra meetings which were held in the chapel. During some of the evenings this feeling was almost oppressive. These services were conducted mostly by members of the church. On them rested the burden of responsibility, which they had not in other years experienced, because the pastor had only partially recovered from the prostration caused by an attack of fever, which prevented his preaching from April to October. Thus the church was blessed with a revival, which brought into membership in February thirty-five persons on confession, of whom seventeen were baptized.

At the close of this revival a "Young Peoples' Association" was formed, with a constitution like the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor, only that the pledge was not in it. April 23d, 1888, the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor was organized.

Before this revival began, several members of the congregation had asked the pastor whether it was not possible to do something for the improvement of the church building, and expressed a willingness to contribute liberally for that purpose. During the revival this feeling increased, so that the pastor concluded it was his duty to lay the matter before the trustees, which he did at a meeting called for that purpose, January 30th, 1882. The matter was taken under serious consideration. Several meetings were held. At last it was resolved that a new church was necessary for the best interests of the congregation. And on March 3rd the trustees determined to circulate a subscription to secure \$20,000, and this was to be obtained before any measures should be taken to consult an architect. The undertaking met with unexpected favor, so that the requisite sum was subscribed by the last of June.

There was a general agreement at that time in the congregation that something must be done ; but opinion was nearly equally divided, whether there should be repairs and enlargement, or a new building. As the matter was discussed during the circulation of the subscription, sentiment more and more settled in favor of a new edifice. This was increased by a public meeting, Sunday evening, June 25th, at which addresses were made by Vice-Chancellor Bird, President of the Board of Trustees, by W. P. Emery, and by the pastor.

Immediately the trustees took action towards securing plans. Having selected an architect, Mr. J. F. Stuckert, of Philadelphia, a plan and specifications were prepared. After due advertisement, the contract was awarded to Messrs. Titus and Conrad, of Trenton. The building committee were, T. C. Haward, Paul K. Hoffman, Atkinson Holcomb, John Kershow.

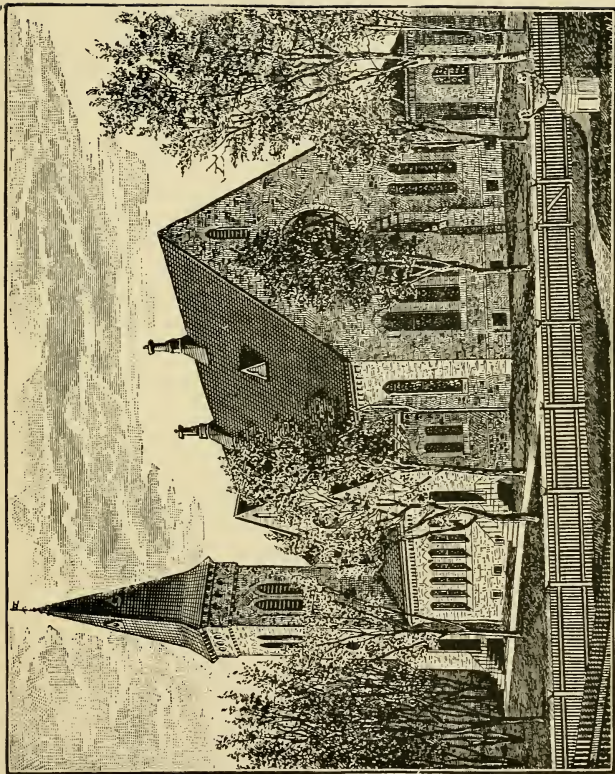
On Sabbath, the 13th day of August, worship was held for the last time in the church. In the morning we held fellowship as members of the church, in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Three persons were then received on confession; and on the preceding day four children were baptized. Thus were made significant the closing services in that house of God, hallowed to many as the place of sweet converse with the Saviour, and of associations never to be forgotten. On the Tuesday following, the building was given over to the contractors.

On the 21st of September the corner-stone was laid. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. E. H. Bahler; historical statement and laying the stone by the pastor; prayer by Rev. C. S. Conkling; hymn read by Rev. F. L. Chapell of the Baptist Church; address by Rev. P. A. Studdiford, D.D.; prayer by Rev. Mr. Asay, and benediction by Rev. S. R. Queen. In the corner-stone was placed "a box containing a historical sketch of the church; list of church members and officers; the pamphlet entitled 'First Century of Hunterdon County'; Dr. Mott's memorial sermon on the death of President Garfield; the names of the contractors and builders; a Testament, the *Presbyterian*, *Evangelist*, *New York Observer* and copies of the Flemington papers. The box

was securely sealed." Several heavy white oak timbers were used in the construction of the foundation, which were first used in the original church in 1793. When the church was rebuilt in 1856, these timbers had a place. When that building was torn down, these same heavy beams were found to be so sound, as to be put in the present structure. Also in the walls are laid some of the stone taken from the walls of the first church, and of the second. Thus our building to-day represents in its material its two predecessors.

From the very beginning of the undertaking a strong determination existed, that the church must be dedicated without debt. With this end in view, a second subscription paper was circulated during the summer of 1883, in order to raise \$11,000. There was a hearty and liberal response, which secured that sum. The building and furniture cost \$33,000. Of this amount the carpets, cushions for pews, and furniture cost \$2000 which was obtained by the ladies of the congregation. By them \$900 were raised from entertainments, and \$840 were contributed by the ladies alone during the month of August. And \$224 were the fund which had been accumulating for four years. The windows cost \$932. The pews cost \$1850. The rebuilding of the organ \$950. The fence and the side walk cost \$2000.

The services of dedication were held Thursday afternoon, November 1st, 1883. The devotional services were conducted by Rev. S. M. Studdiford, D. D., Rev. P. A. Studdiford, D.D., Rev. F. L. Chapell, of the Baptist Church, and Rev. S. B. Rooney, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. John S. MacIntosh, D.D., of Philadelphia, Rev. John P. W. Blattenberger, of Reaville, and



DEDICATED NOVEMBER 1ST, 1883.

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Rev. Joseph G. Williamson. A historical statement was read by the pastor, at the close of which he offered the prayer of dedication. The sermon was delivered by Rev. W. C. Roberts, D.D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, from John iv. 36. The sermon was admirably adapted to the occasion, and afterward received the highest commendation.

Thus was completed an edifice which has always elicited the admiration of visitors. It is an ornament to the town; occupying, as it does, a site that is unsurpassed in beauty in our State. The dimensions of the edifice are 138 feet in depth, and ninety feet in breadth. The audience room is 75 x 90 feet. The chapel is 63 x 90 feet. This enlarged accommodation was most opportune, because, in the two following years, a large number of Presbyterian families moved into the town, giving an addition to the church of fifty-two by certificate.

We believe that the erection of this new structure stimulated our Methodist brethren to undertake what, for them, was a formidable task, but which ended in securing their church, which is a little gem. The cornerstone was laid September 4th, 1886, and the church was dedicated Wednesday, February 22nd, 1888. The cost of the building was \$20,800.

One other event should be recorded in connection with the site of our church. Immediately in front of the yard extends a small triangular piece of ground, on which the Soldiers' Monument stands. This plot originally was included in the ground purchased for the second church. Until the spring of 1877 this ground was a piece of commons, which finally became a dumping spot for rubbish. Then, through the exertions of



the pastor and Peter E. Emery, that plot was filled in, covered with sod, and surrounded by a fence, at a cost of \$110. In May, 1888, the Major Lambert Boeman Post, which was formed August, 1880, decided to take action in favor of a suitable monument, in memory of their comrades in the Civil War. A committee was appointed, which organized January 18th, 1889, selecting Captain John Shields as Chairman, and A. T. Connet as Secretary and Treasurer. When the time came to select a site, by a unanimous vote of the committee, it was decided to place the monument in this little park in front of the church. The monument was unveiled May 30th, 1892. It cost \$2755; and the very neat iron railing cost about \$375. All was contributed by citizens of the town. One-third of the cost of the monument was raised by the "Ladies' Relief Corps," which was organized May 1st, 1888.

During the present pastorate of twenty-five years, which closes the first century of the church, there have been added to the membership 431 on confession, and 320 by certificate. There were on the church roll May, 1869, 210 members, now there are 551. The elders elected during this pastorate are William B. Kuhl, John T. Bird, E. R. Bullock, A. T. Connet, Charles Watson, Elias Vosseller, John Kershow, Augustus Dilts, N. D. Stiger, John L. Connet. Passed away by death, William B. Kuhl, John Y. Yard, William P. Emery, Mahlon Smith, E. R. Bullock, Peter I. Nevius, George B. Stothoff. Trustees elected T. C. Haward, John T. Bird, A. T. Connet, Paul K. Hoffman, John L. Jones, Zenas L. Nevius, John Kershow, Augustus Dilts, E. P. Conkling, Richard Kuhl, J. B. Hopewell, Jacob R. Wert, Hervey

Kuhl, E. W. Bellis, James A. Kline, William H. Bartles, M.D., James A. Brodhead.

A Board of Deacons was first elected in 1869, when John C. Coon, John S. Emery, R. S. Kuhl, Joseph Higgins were chosen. Since, Peter E. Emery, John DeMott, Paul K. Hoffman, and Garret C. Stiger have been elected.

Thus closes the first century of the history of this Presbyterian Church in Flemington. Space will not permit anything like a résumé, nor even those reflections, which profitably might be offered. The author, however, desires to state, that he has used every means of information within his reach to verify the facts and the dates which are given. He has not entered into a biography of the many prominent men who have been connected with this congregation for two reasons: Because to have done so would have greatly increased the size of this book, beyond that which would be desirable. The other reason is, that such biographies are to be found in the history of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties. Also he would add, that the part of this history which relates to the connection of the Flemington District with the mother church of Amwell, and the origin of the Flemington Church, have been prepared from letters, manuscripts, and documents, unexpectedly discovered in 1876, and then used for the first time in a historical discourse.

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ROLL OF THE  
PASTORS, OFFICERS AND  
MEMBERS  
FROM THE  
ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH  
UNTIL  
ANNO DOMINI, 1894.



## PASTORS.

|                        |   |   |   |   |   |           |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| THOMAS GRANT,          | - | - | - | - | - | 1791-1809 |
| JACOB TEN EYCK FIELD,  | - | - | - | - | - | 1810-1813 |
| JOHN FLAVEL CLARK,     | - | - | - | - | - | 1815-1836 |
| JAMES MUNSON OLMSTEAD, | - | - | - | - | - | 1837-1849 |
| JOHN L. JANEWAY,       | - | - | - | - | - | 1850-1868 |
| GEORGE SCUDDER MOTT,   | - | - | - | - | - | 1869      |

## ELDERS.

|                   | Ordained. | Died. |                   | Ordained. | Died. |
|-------------------|-----------|-------|-------------------|-----------|-------|
| Thomas Reading,   | 1797,     | 1814  | Peter I. Clark,   | 1857,     | 1863  |
| Jasper Smith,     | 1797,     | 1804† | John Kershow,     | 1857,     | 1868† |
| *Arthur Schenck,  |           |       | John Y. Yard,     | 1857,     | 1885  |
| *Jonathan Hill,   |           |       | Peter I. Nevius,  | 1864,     | 1894  |
| Isaac Hill,       | 1811,     | 1826  | Geo. B. Stothoff, | 1864,     | 1894  |
| Cor. Williamson,  | 1811,     | 1818  | William B. Kuhl,  | 1869,     | 1870  |
| Jeptha Arrison,   | 1816,     | 1820† | John T. Bird,     | 1869,     | 1882† |
| Paul Kuhl, Jr.,   | 1816,     | 1861  | E. R. Bullock,    | 1869,     | 1890  |
| Christopher Cool, | 1816,     | 1844  | A. T. Connet,     | 1869,     |       |
| John G. Trimmer,  | 1816,     | 1844  | Charles Watson,   | 1882,     | 1883† |
| Daniel Marsh,     | 1838,     | 1866  | E. Vosseller,     | 1882,     |       |
| Mahlon Smith,     | 1838,     | 1889  | N. D. Stiger,     | 1885,     | 1888† |
| John Griggs,      | 1833,     | 1872  | John Kershow,     | 1885,     |       |
| Cor. Williamson,  | 1838,     | 1854  | Augustus Dilts,   | 1885,     |       |
| Leonard P. Kuhl,  | 1848,     | 1857  | John L. Connet,   | 1885,     |       |
| William P. Emery, | 1848,     | 1888  |                   |           |       |

## DEACONS.

|                  | Ordained. | Died. |                   | Ordained. | Died. |
|------------------|-----------|-------|-------------------|-----------|-------|
| John C. Coon,    | 1869,     | 1886† | Peter E. Emery,   | 1877,     |       |
| John S. Emery,   | 1869,     | 1876† | John H. Demott,   | 1877,     |       |
| Richard S. Kuhl, | 1869,     |       | Paul K. Hoffman,  | 1885,     |       |
| Joseph Higgins,  | 1869,     | 1884  | Garret C. Stiger, | 1885,     |       |

\* When Schenck and Hill were ordained is not stated.

† Moved away.



## TRUSTEES.

In the years *not* enumerated, the same persons were trustees as in the last year recorded.

IN 1792.

Jasper Smith,  
Thomas Reading,  
Arthur Gray,  
Charles Reading,  
Samuel Hill,  
Joseph Capner,  
Cornelius Polhemus.

IN 1795.

Jasper Smith,  
Samuel Hill,  
Thomas Reading,  
Arthur Gray,  
Samuel Robert Stewart.

IN 1806.

Thomas Reading,  
George C. Maxwell,  
Charles Reading,  
William Bennet,  
Samuel Hill,  
Joseph Capner,  
Isaac Hill.

IN 1809.

George C. Maxwell,  
Charles Reading,  
John R. Reading,  
Samuel Hill,

Isaac Hill,  
Arthur Schenck,  
Jonathan Hill.

IN 1814.

Samuel L. Southard,  
Charles Reading,  
Cornelius Wyckoff,  
Samuel Griggs,  
John R. Reading,  
Jonathan Hill,  
John G. Trimmer.

IN 1817.

Thomas Gordon,  
William P. Young,  
Andrew Van Fleet,  
Cornelius Wyckoff,  
Samuel Griggs,  
John R. Reading,  
William Maxwell.

IN 1819.

David P. Shrope,  
William Williamson,  
In place of  
Thomas Gordon and William  
Maxwell, resigned.

IN 1820.

Daniel Marsh,  
In place of  
Shrope, resigned.

IN 1821.

Nathaniel Saxton,  
Cornelius Wyckoff,  
Samuel Griggs,  
William Williamson,  
Daniel Marsh,  
Andrew Van Fleet,  
William P. Young.

IN 1823.

Joseph Reading,  
George Risler,  
John F. Schenk, M.D.,  
Van Fleet and Young,  
resigned.

IN 1825.

Nathaniel Saxton,  
Samuel Griggs,  
Cornelius Wyckoff,  
Daniel Marsh,  
Joseph Reading,  
William P. Young,  
Neal Hart.

IN 1828.

— Joseph Reading,  
Elisha R. Johnson,  
Alexander Wurts,  
George Maxwell,  
Daniel Marsh,  
Neal Hart,  
Robert K. Reading.

IN 1831.

Joseph Reading,  
Robert K. Reading,  
Daniel Marsh,  
Paul Kuhl,  
Christopher Kuhl,  
John Trimmer,  
Henry M. Kline.

IN 1833.

Joseph Reading,  
John Trimmer,  
Paul Kuhl,  
Christopher Kuhl,  
Daniel Marsh,  
Neal Hart,  
Cornelius Williamson.

IN 1834.

Thatcher Prall,  
Leonard P. Kuhl,  
In place of  
Trimmer and Paul Kuhl,  
resigned.

IN 1835.

Charles Bartles,  
John Griggs,  
Paul Kuhl,  
Thatcher Prall,  
Leonard P. Kuhl,  
Neal Hart,  
Cornelius Williamson.

IN 1838.

Robert K. Reading,  
Leonard P. Kuhl,

William G. Kuhl,  
 Samuel Hill,  
 Benjamin S. Holt,  
 Joseph P. Boss,  
 John Griggs.

IN 1839.

Thatcher Prall,

In place of

Wm. G. Kuhl.

IN 1844.

Charles Bartles,  
 Augustus Frisbie,  
 Alexander Wurts,  
 John W. Kline,  
 L. P. Kuhl,  
 Joseph P. Boss,  
 Peter I. Clark.

IN 1846.

Geo. B. Stothoff,  
 Cornelius Williamson,

In place of

Kline and Boss.

IN 1847.

Wm. P. Emery,  
 John Chapman,

In place of

Wurts and Frisbie.

IN 1848.

James N. Reading,

In place of

Williamson.

IN 1849.

John Chapman,  
 James N. Reading,  
 Wm. H. Sloan,  
 L. P. Kuhl,  
 Peter W. Burk,  
 Edward R. Bullock,  
 Wm. P. Emery.

IN 1850.

Charles Bartles,  
 Peter I. Clark,  
 In place of  
 Sloan and Chapman.

IN 1852.

John G. Reading,  
 In place of  
 Jas. N. Reading.

IN 1855.

Geo. B. Stothoff,  
 In place of  
 C. Bartles.

IN 1857.

Charles Bartles,  
 In place of  
 E. R. Bullock.

IN 1858.

Geo. B. Stothoff,  
 Peter I. Clark,  
 John G. Reading,  
 Wm. P. Emery,  
 Peter W. Burk,  
 Charles Bartles,  
 Wm. B. Kuhl.

IN 1864.

Peter I. Nevius,  
     In place of  
 P. I. Clark, deceased.

IN 1867.

Richard Emmons,  
     In place of  
 J. G. Reading.

IN 1870.

T. C. Haward,  
     In place of  
 Wm. B. Kuhl, deceased.

IN 1873.

J. T. Bird,  
 A. T. Connet,  
     In place of  
 C. Bartles and R. Emmons.

IN 1874.

P. K. Hoffman,  
     In place of  
 W. P. Emery.

IN 1876.

John T. Bird,  
 Thomas C. Haward,  
 Andrew T. Connet,  
 Paul K. Hoffman,  
 John L. Jones,  
 Z. L. Nevius,  
 John Kershow.

IN 1879.

Augustus Dilts,  
     In place of  
 A. T. Connet.

IN 1882.

E. P. Conkling,  
     In place of  
 John T. Bird.

IN 1883.

T. C. Haward,  
 Z. L. Nevius,  
 J. Kershow,  
 Augustus Dilts,  
 E. P. Conkling,  
 Richard S. Kuhl,  
 J. B. Hopewell.

IN 1886.

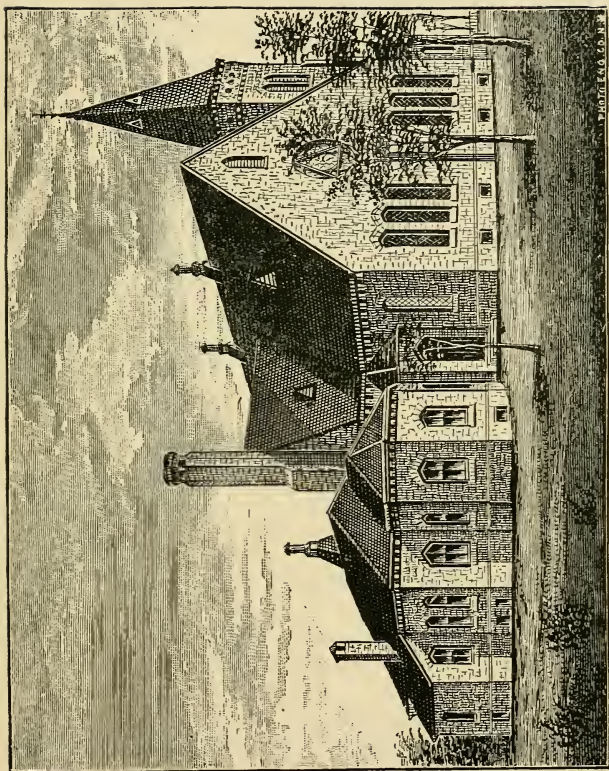
Jacob R. Wert,  
 Hervey Kuhl,  
     In place of  
 J. Kershow,  
 Augustus Dilts.

IN 1888.

T. C. Haward,  
 E. P. Conkling,  
 J. B. Hopewell,  
 R. S. Kuhl,  
 Jacob R. Wert,  
 P. K. Hoffman,  
 E. Wilson Bellis.

IN 1891.

E. P. Conkling,  
 J. B. Hopewell,  
 R. S. Kuhl,  
 E. W. Bellis,  
 James A. Kline,  
 Wm. H. Bartles, M.D.,  
 Jacob R. Wert.



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IN 1894.

J. B. Hopewell,  
R. S. Kuhl,  
Jacob R. Wert,  
E. Wilson Bellis,

James A. Kline,  
Wm. H. Bartles, M.D.,  
James A. Broadhead.

## MEMBERS.

The proceedings of the Session of Flemington Church were not regularly recorded previous to 1810. At that time the following names were on the roll: John Reading, Sr., Thomas Reading, Jonathan Hill and wife, John G. Trimmer, William Bellows, Sr., Mrs. Mary Cool, John Maxwell, Sr., and wife, Abraham Williamson, Mrs. Griggs, Arthur Schenck. Probably there were a few others not recorded.

1810.

*Confession.*

Isaac Hill,  
Mrs. Mary Hill,  
Joakim Hill,  
William Bloom and wife,  
John Phillips,  
Mrs. Mercy Grey,  
Miss Nancy Reading,  
Christopher Cool and wife.

1811.

*Confession.*

Mrs. Rachel Field,  
Miss Mary Young.

*Certificate.*

Cornelius Williamson,  
Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson,  
David Baker.

1812.

*Confession.*

Mrs. Wyckoff,  
Mrs. Vandoren,  
Mrs. Phebe Polhemus.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Abigail Marsh,  
Mrs. Mary Baker.

1815.

*Confession.*

Ann Williamson,  
Cornelius Williamson,  
Richard Williamson.

*Certificate.*

Jeptha Arrison  
and wife,  
William Williamson  
and wife.



1816.

*Confession.*

Mrs. Andrew Van Fleet,  
 Agnes Lee,  
 Hannah Clark,  
 Daniel Griggs,  
 Mahlon Smith,  
 Flora, Margaret and Phebe,  
   (colored slaves),  
 Mrs. Betty Case,  
 Mrs. Anna Cool,  
 Mrs. Hannah Sutphin,  
 Mrs. Catharine Hoagland,  
 Mrs. Phebe Smith,  
 Joseph Painter,  
 Mrs. Margaret Bonnell.

1817.

*Confession.*

Mrs. Anna Chamberlain,  
 Mrs. Mattison,  
 Ann Vanderipe,  
 Thomas (colored).

*Certificate.*

Wendhert Nelson and wife.

1818.

*Confession.*

James Herring,  
 —Mary Johnson,  
 Catherine Williams,  
 Betsey Griggs,  
 Mrs. Wm. H. Young,  
 Mrs. Hopy Henderson,  
 Rachel Lisk,  
 Mrs. Catherine Vanomer,  
 Daniel Marsh,

John Pittengen,  
 Caty (colored).

*Certificate.*

Sally Case,  
 Auchy Pittenger.

1819.

*Confession.*

John Lisk and wife,  
 Mrs. Marsh,  
 Miss Ann Vanomer,  
 Phœbe (colored).

1820.

*Confession.*

Mrs. Mary Young,  
 Mrs. Ann Herring,  
 Mrs. Ann Dilts.

1821.

*Confession.*

Martha Osborn,  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Kuhl,  
 Mrs. Mary Tenbrook.

1822.

Leah (colored), a slave be-  
 longing to Mr. Charles  
 Bonnell.

1823.

*Confession.*

William Corwine,  
 Mrs. Catherine Yard,  
 Mrs. Ann Huff,  
 Samuel D. Stryker,

Mrs. Eliza Stryker,  
 Charity Huff,  
 Mary Hart,  
 Margaret Bughner,  
 John Anderson,  
 James Callis,  
 Mrs. Sarah Thomson,  
 Mrs. Sarah Maxwell,  
 Amy Ann Case,  
 Ann Case,  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Shepherd,  
 Mrs. Elisha R. Johnson,  
 Elizabeth Choice,  
 Miss Nancy Thomson.

1824.

*Confession.*

William C. Young.

1825.

*Confession.*

Leonard Kuhl.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Jane Schenck,  
 Joseph (colored).

1826.

*Confession.*

Hannah (colored),  
 Esther (colored).

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Sarah Roper.

1827.

*Confession.*

Rachel (colored),

Cornelius Williamson,  
 Mrs. Ann Williamson,  
 Wm. M. Huff,  
 Mrs. Ann Huff,  
 Elizabeth Cunningham,  
 Euphemia Reading.

*Certificate.*

Abijah Titus,  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Titus.

1828.

*Certificate.*

Joseph W. Kerr,  
 Ann Williamson,  
 Sarah Gallaher,  
 Ann Gallaher,  
 Mrs. Metler.

1829.

*Confession.*

Samuel Naylor,  
 Mrs. Ann Naylor,  
 Mrs. Rachel Teneyck,  
 Jacob Voorhees,  
 Mrs. Hannah Voorhees,  
 Mrs. Mary Anderson,  
 Deor (colored),  
 Mrs. Sarah Pettit,  
 Betsy Vanfleet,  
 Betsy Suydam,  
 Mrs. Mary Baker,  
 William Dilts,  
 Mrs. Julia Dilts,  
 Adam Bellis,  
 James Quick,  
 Mrs. Betsy Reading,  
 John Dilts,

Amelia Williamson,  
 Eliza Williamson,  
 Maria (colored),  
 William Dilts, Sr.,  
 William B. Kuhl,  
 Mrs. Jemima Risler,  
 Mrs. Ann Case.

*Certificate.*

Josiah Prall,  
 John Chamberlain, Jr.,  
 Mrs. Ann Chamberlain.

1830.

*Confession.*

Mary Sloan,  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Conover,  
 Thomas (colored), slave.

*Certificate.*

Mary E. Maxwell

1832.

*Confession.*

Thatcher Prall,  
 Mrs. Mary Prall,  
 Livinia Rounsevell,  
 Mrs. Nancy Reading.

1833.

*Confession.*

Mrs. Mary Case,  
 Martha Kuhl,  
 Eliza Durham,  
 Sarah Hart,  
 Jane Hassel,  
 Leonard Kuhl,  
 Mrs. Dorothy Kuhl,

Eleanor Kuhl,  
 Amos Maxwell,  
 Mrs. Eliza Prall,  
 Marian Kuhl,  
 Sarah Kuhl.

1834.

*Confession.*

Dr. Wm. Geary,  
 Andrew Kuhl,  
 Eliza Ann Drew,  
 Eliza Williamson,  
 Betty (colored),  
 Jacob Race,  
 Mrs. Sophie Race,  
 Rachel (colored),  
 John Griggs,  
 Mrs. Catharine Griggs,  
 Ann Race,  
 Rebecca Hogeland.

1835.

*Confession.*

Mrs. Hannah Clark,  
 Mrs. Caroline Sloan.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Mary Bellis.

1837.

*Certificate.*

Joseph P. Boss,  
 Maria Van Nest,  
 Susan Applegate,  
 Eliza Ann Orner,  
 Hart Wilson,  
 Mrs. Amelia Wilson,

Charlotte C. Fowler,  
Richard Williamson,  
Catherine Williamson.

1838.

*Confession.*

Margaret Cool,  
Isaac Marsh,  
Ann Marsh,  
Hannah Marsh,  
Benjamin Holt,  
Margaret Griggs,  
Aaron Griggs,  
Ann Harvey,  
Sophia Harvey,  
Augustus Frisbee,  
Hannah A. Frisbee,  
Matilda Depuy,  
Jane Ann Vleit,  
William C. Bellis,  
Deborah A. Smith,  
Mary (colored),  
Sarah Kline,  
Maria Schenk,  
J. H. Kuhl,  
Mrs. Eliza Bellis.

1839.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Ann Olmstead,  
Lucretia Clark,  
Mrs. Catherine Kuhl.

*Confession.*

Robert Pike, Jr.,  
George Pepler,  
Nicholas Mollett.

*Certificate.*

Elizabeth Suydam.

1840.

*Confession.*

James Bellis,  
Mrs. Catharine Bonnell,  
Mrs. Jane Bellis,  
Jane C. Pepler,  
Ann Shepherd,  
Catherine Shepherd.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Agnes Cullen,  
Henry Sell,  
Conrad Wiegand.

1841.

*Certificate.*

John Chamberlain,  
Augustus G. Richey,  
Mrs. Sarah Reading.

1842.

*Confession.*

Catherine S. Besson,  
Fanny Besson,  
Susan B. Hart,  
Jane A. Hart,  
Mary Chamberlain,  
William G. Fowler,  
Lewis Runkle,  
Mrs. Matilda Fisher,  
Clarinda Bellis,  
Margaret Bellis,  
Mary Ann Bodine,  
Emma Shepherd,

Edith Munroe,  
 Mary Choyce,  
 Margaret C. Dilts,  
 Elizabeth Boughner,  
 Martha Reading,  
 Osea Quick,  
 Ann E. Mettler,  
 John Kershow,  
 William Anderson,  
 Francis V. Hagaman,  
 Isaac Smith,  
 Samuel S. Shepherd,  
 Mrs. Ann Kane,  
 Samuel S. Suydam,  
 Robert R. Depuy,  
 Isaruah (colored),  
 Peter W. Burk, Jr.,  
 Sarah Ann Yard,  
 Elizabeth Ann Vorhis,  
 Cornelius Vorhis,  
 Harriet B. Deats,  
 Peter I. Clark,  
 Abraham H. Deats,  
 William P. Emery,  
 John Yard,  
 Mrs. Rebecca Yard,  
 John F. Crater,  
 Mrs. Ann Milborn.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Eliza Chapman,  
 Abel Everett,  
 Mrs. Sarah F. Reading.

1843.

*Confession.*

John Bodine,  
 Wilson H. Suydam,

John R. Bellis,  
 John Smith,  
 William Boughner.

*Certificate.*

Maria (colored),  
 Mrs. Catherine Bonnell.

1844.

*Confession.*

Elizabeth Hoagland.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Margaret Thomas,  
 Mrs. Catherine Holden,  
 David Gaddis,  
 Mrs. Sarah Gaddis,  
 Mrs. Mary Ann Risler.

1846.

*Confession.*

Henry S. Stryker,  
 Catherine Stryker,  
 Mary Munroe,  
 Cornelius Wyckoff, Jr.,  
 Richard Cool,  
 Catharine Yard,  
 John Carr Quick,  
 Jacob M. Bellis.

1847.

*Confession.*

George Kuhl.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Sarah Goodfellow,  
 Miss Mary Goodfellow.

1848.

*Confession.*

Thomas Bullock,  
James Barber,  
Eliza Ann Camp.

*Certificate.*

E. R. Bullock,  
Mrs. Janet Bullock,  
Mrs. Hannah M. Farlee,  
Sidney Reading,  
Mrs. Harriet Reading.

1849.

*Confession.*

Margaret K. Bellis,  
Mrs. Amanda Pettit.

*Certificate.*

James Clyde and wife,  
Geo. P. Rex, M.D.,  
Mrs. Gertrude Rex,  
Mrs. Sarah H. Wyckoff,  
Israel B. Higgins,  
Alletta A. Higgins,  
Mrs. Mary C. Young,  
Harry Wyckoff,  
Mrs. Catharine Wyckoff.

1850.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Catharine Campbell,  
Mrs. Maria L. Janeway,  
Mrs. Elizabeth Kee,  
Juliet Rue.

1851

*Confession.*

Mrs. Eliza Bartles,  
Josephine M. McIntire,  
(colored),  
Mary Bartles,  
Mrs. Ann Emery,  
Emeline Prall.

*Certificate.*

Jane Vandoren,  
Elijah Hoagland,  
Mrs. Alletta Hoagland,  
Catharine Hill.

1852.

*Confession.*

Gabriel H. Bellis,  
Martha S. Smith,  
Elizabeth A. Bonnell,  
Eliza B. Wilson,  
Catharine Kuhl,  
Lambert Boeman,  
Charles W. Southard,  
Wm. Metler,  
Elisha S. Wyckoff,  
Ella Hart,  
Mary Elizabeth Hart,  
Hannah M. Kuhl,  
Margaret Y. Kuhl,  
Eliza R. Farlee,  
Alex. McIntire (colored),  
Mrs. Cynthia R. Clark,  
Thos. Volk,  
Richard Emmons,  
Mrs. Mary Hill,  
Cornelia Bonnell,  
Sarah Wilson,

Eleanor Frances (colored),

Eliza Frances (colored),

Peter Emmons (colored),

Anna Hackett (colored),

Elizabeth Hackett (colored),

Mrs. Eliza Emmons,

Mrs. Mary Wurts,

Jacob S. Smith,

Martha Kuhl,

Sarah Kuhl,

Lydia Moore,

Sarah G. Callis,

Abraham Volk,

John Kee,

Unis Emmons (colored).

*Certificate.*

Joakim Hill,

Mrs. Lucinda Smith,

Wm. Emery,

John Volk,

Rebecca Volk,

Christiana Volk,

Henrietta Kuhl,

Mary Kuhl,

G. B. Stothoff,

Mrs. Phebe Stothoff,

Jane Snyder,

Sarah Jane Wyckoff.

1853.

*Certificate.*

Rosina Cunningham.

1854.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Elijah Hewitt,

Mrs. J. F. Dumont,

Mrs. Joseph Fisher.

1855.

*Confession.*

J. F. Dumont,

*Certificate.*

Dr. J. Lessey,

Mrs. Lydia Lessey,

Mary C. Emery,

W. W. Young,

Mrs. Letitia Young,

Mrs. Jane Gray,

Mrs. Ann Hopewell,

Sallie Hopewell,

A. T. Schenck,

Mrs. Ellen Gorden.

1856.

*Confession.*

Eliza Griggs,

John S. Emery,

John G. Reading,

Eldridge Merrit,

Sarah M. Boss,

Dr. J. A. Gray,

Peter I. Nevius,

Joseph H. Higgins,

Mrs. Rebecca Evans.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Catharine Coon,

Mrs. Ann Van Fleet,

Mary J. Sullivan,

Geo. C. Rea,

John Volk,

Mrs. Rebecca Volk,

Mrs. Wm. Emery.



1857.

*Confession.*

Anna Francis,  
Geo. F. Cramer,  
Charles Miller,  
Geo. Dilts.

*Certificate.*

Maggie E. Conover,  
Alleta Brocaw.

1858.

*Confession.*

Mrs. Mary Sergeant,  
Elmira Kuhl,  
Mrs. Catharine Jones,  
Ellen Kerwine,  
Wm. Bartles,  
Wm. Wenzell,  
Amanda Milliken,  
Margaret Bradley,  
Mrs. Dorothy Kuhl,  
James T. Johnson,  
Joseph Van Doren,  
Bennet Van Syckle,  
George A. Evans,  
Conrad Heck,  
Mrs. Elizabeth Van Syckle.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Hetty Van Doren,  
Margaret Van Doren,  
Geo. Harvey Bartles,  
Mrs. Lois Bartles,  
John Alpaugh,  
Mrs. Mary Alpaugh,  
Sarah Wyckoff,  
Caroline Wyckoff.

1859.

*Confession.*

Mrs. Caroline Bellis,  
Elijah M. Chadwick,  
Mariah J. Chadwick,  
Silas Volk,  
Alfred J. Butler,  
Anna Sloan,  
David K. Emery,  
Emma Bird.

*Certificate.*

Dinah S. Foster,  
Harriet F. Foster,  
Ann Sharp,  
James B. McNair, M.D.,  
Mrs. Mary A. McNair.

1860.

*Confession.*

Wm. F. Randolph.

*Certificate.*

John Williamson,  
Mrs. Catharine Williamson,  
Mrs. Lucretia Bird,  
Peter I. Voorhees and wife,  
Mrs. Mary Ann Emery,  
Peter I. Case and wife.

1861.

*Confession.*

Elmira Yard,  
Mrs. Hannah Buchanan,  
Emma Boss,  
Mary E. Griggs,  
Delia Hopewell,  
Hetty M. Cramer.

*Certificate.*

Matilda Powless,  
W. H. Johnson and wife,  
Randolph N. Bowlsby,  
Mrs. Mary Bowlsby,  
James Williamson.

1862.

*Confession.*

Mary F. Hopewell,  
Andrew Connet,  
Emma E. Sherwood,  
Mary Stothoff,  
Henry E. Heimbold,  
Anna K. Large.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Patience Rockafellar,  
Mrs. Mary Hoagland,  
Sarah Ann Yard.

1863

*Confession.*

Annie Emery,  
Ellen A. Connet,  
William Clark,  
Mary Ellen Bound,  
Hannah D. Hackett,  
Matilda Clark,  
Elizabeth Case,  
William M. Dildine,  
Margaret Stewart (colored).  
Francis P. Smith,  
Mrs. Margaret Smith,  
Mrs. Mary Wenzell.

*Certificate.*

M. L. Stothoff,  
Mrs. Martha Stothoff,

Jane Howard,  
Andrew J. Lawrence,  
Mrs. Jane Lawrence,  
W. Edgar Emery,  
Addie Emery,  
Judy Ann Van Doren,  
Elmira Dildine,  
E. R. Bullock,  
Mrs. Janet Bullock,  
Wm. Van Zandt,  
Mrs. Eleanor Van Zandt.

1864.

*Confession.*

George W. Spear,  
William E. Anderson,  
Mary M. Haward,  
Samuel G. Voorhees,  
Mrs. Jane B. Voorhees,  
Jane M. Kee,  
William B. Burk.

*Certificate.*

Samuel H. Stevenson,  
Mrs. Helen Stevenson,  
Elias Vosseller,  
Mrs. Julia Vosseller,  
Esther Low,  
Ann Matilda Hartpence,  
W. S. Messler,  
Mrs. Margaret Messler,  
Mary Allen,  
Maggie Kuhl.

1865.

*Confession.*

Sarah M. Cook,  
John W. Umpleby,

*Certificate.*

Joseph C. Smith,  
 Mrs. Mary Smith,  
 Laura Smith,  
 Mrs. Ira Stryker,  
 John T. Bird,  
 Mrs. Ann E. Bird,  
 Mrs. Jane F. Umpleby,  
 Cornelius Van Ortrick,  
 Lambert B. Kline.

1866.

*Confession.*

Thomas S. Chittenden,  
 Richard Reading (colored),  
 Amos V. Hunt,  
 Mary S. Dunham,  
 Anna B. Thatcher,  
 Elizabeth S. Crater,  
 John C. Coon,  
 Mrs. Mary A. Carrol,  
 Miss Mary L. Carrol,  
 Hannah H. Kuhl,  
 Sarah Felmley,  
 Richard S. Kuhl,  
 Price W. Janeway,  
 Martha Wyckoff,  
 Helen D. Gray,  
 Abbey D. Gray,  
 Charles Vanarsdale,  
 Mrs. Hannah Connet,  
 Julia Emery,  
 Mrs. Margaret Conover,  
 Mrs. Joannah S. Connet,  
 Mary Annie Reading.

*Certificate.*

Albert Wyckoff,  
 Joseph Ramsey,

Mrs. Euphemia Ramsey,  
 Ella R. Ramsey,  
 John H. Thompson,  
 Asa McPherson,  
 Mary P. Housel,  
 Ann E. Anderson.

1867.

*Confession.*

Caroline Callis,  
 Maggie McClane Schenk.

*Certificate.*

Jacob K. Vandevere,  
 Mrs. Catharine Vandevere

1868.

*Confession.*

Alexander Wurts,  
 Mary T. Bird,  
 Lydia Crater,  
 Geo. Bird,  
 Mary Ann Marsh,  
 Mrs. A. J. Holcomb,  
 Judiah H. Kuhl, Jr.,  
 Mrs. Phebe A. Van Fleet,  
 Maggie R. Bartles,  
 Mrs. Margaretta Cox.

*Certificate.*

Laura Alpaugh,  
 Mrs. Ann Vanarsdale,  
 Hetty Lance,  
 Mrs. Mary Ann Emery,  
 John L. Connet.

1869.

*Confession.*

Helen C. Hart,

Ralph H. Doan,  
John R. Hill,  
James Boyd,  
Jennie Boyd,  
Thomas C. Haward.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. H. G. Chittenden,  
Mrs. Lydia L. Kline,  
Mrs. Isabella Mott,  
Mrs. Hannah Nevius,  
Mrs. Jennie Robbins,  
Mrs. Tillie Parker,  
G. W. Carpenter,  
Mrs. Margaret Carpenter,  
Mrs. Jane Snook,  
Hannah M. Hill,  
Mrs. W. S. Probasco.

1870.

*Confession.*

Abram V. F. Yard,  
Holcomb Bryan,  
Mrs. Ann Bryan,  
David B. Boss,  
Mrs. Sarah E. Boss,  
Annie M. Force,  
Emily A. Holcomb,  
Mrs. Josephine Arnwine,  
Mary E. Prall,  
Clarinda T. Bellis,  
Annie A. Bellis,  
Lillie B. Cox,  
Mrs. Livinia Viet,  
Mrs. Mary B. Ramsey,  
Mary E. Burk,  
Mrs. Mary E. Chamberlain,  
Elizabeth Prall,

Theodosia Prall,  
Charles H. Anderson,  
Laura W. Thatcher,  
Sarah Bell Carpenter,  
Martha W. Housel,  
Rundell L. Carpenter,  
M. M. Mallon,  
Mrs. Jane Mallon,  
E. H. Hoagland,  
Mrs. Virginia Hoagland,  
Emma M. Stewart,  
Mrs. Mary B. Allen,  
Arabella Marsh,  
Thankful M. Case,  
William C. Marsh,  
Edward Wyhusky,  
Mrs. Sophia Wyhusky,  
Lawrence S. Mott,  
Franklin C. Burk,  
Charles S. Thatcher,  
Edwin T. Burk,  
Lizzie H. Shepherd,  
Mary P. B. Hill,  
Alletta V. N. Hill,  
Mary Ann Emmons,  
Margaret Emmons,  
Mrs. Kate Volk,  
Dayton E. Decker,  
Samuel B. Hill,  
Garetta R. Sergeant,  
Cornelia Sergeant,  
Annie E. Callis,  
Jos. V. Smith,  
Mary Ann McIntyre,  
Kate Shepherd,  
Mrs. Mary Fink,  
Geo. Fink,  
Mrs. Kitturah Case,

Mrs. Eliza L. Cox,  
 Lydia G. Gray,  
 Mrs. Margaret A. Bellis,  
 Mrs. H. E. Goll,  
 Mrs. Annie M. C. Hopewell,  
 John B. Hopewell,  
 Robert Thatcher,  
 Mrs. Margaret Thatcher,  
 Asa Jones,  
 Phebe E. Goll,  
 J. N. Kitchen.

*Certificate.*

Adam W. Bellis,  
 Mrs. Margaret Bellis,  
 Emma T. Hill,  
 Anna Wyckoff,  
 Bergen L. Bernisten,  
 J. Kershow,  
 Mrs. Mary Kershow,  
 Emma Bird,  
 Johnson M. Bunn,  
 Mrs. Annie Bunn,  
 Cornelia C. Smith,  
 Peter Brewer,  
 Mrs. Catherine Brewer,  
 Mrs. E. D. Woodhull,  
 Mrs. Hannah Plum.

1871.

*Confession.*

Mrs. Sarah Jane Davis,  
 Mrs. Sarah Kline,  
 Henrietta Book,  
 Elizabeth Moore,  
 Adam Ruple and wife,  
 Mary Ellen Conover,  
 Hannah Lawrence,

Mrs. Josephine L. Sheppard,  
 Mrs. Keturah Holcombe,  
 Mary Ruppel,  
 Orren P. Baker.

*Certificate.*

Helen Randall,  
 Mrs. Sarah G. Polhemus,  
 I. N. Leigh,  
 Jacob Smith,  
 Mrs. Sarah Smith,  
 Mrs. A. E. Burd,  
 George Hastings,  
 Mrs. Sarah S. Hastings,  
 Nathan Solomon.

1872.

*Confession.*

Mrs. A. E. Cherry,  
 Julia L. Woodhull,  
 Charles C. Lederer,  
 Mrs. Eliza Lederer,  
 Josephine Ramsey,  
 Cora H. Bird,  
 Mary Ellen Yard.

*Certificate.*

Sarah A. Van Doren,  
 John V. Dehart,  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Dehart,  
 Mrs. Mary Stiger,  
 Mrs. Hannah Nevius,  
 Catharine G. Nevius,  
 Hannah Nevius,  
 John Fink,  
 Jacob Spangenberg,  
 Thomas H. Gray,  
 Mrs. Louisa Gray,  
 John D. Bonnell,

Gertrude V. Deats,  
John Ramsey,  
Mrs. Catharine Ramsey,  
Mrs. Mary A. Metler.

1873.

*Confession.*

Jacob H. Johnson,  
Mrs. Annie Holcomb,  
Mary Elizabeth Schenck,  
Paul K. Hoffman,  
Mrs. Rhoda Hoffman,  
Mrs. Lizzie Thatcher,  
Andrew Boyd,  
John Boyd,  
Cora Wyckoff,  
Mary E. Case,  
Mrs. Caroline D. Bellis,  
Mrs. Abbie M. Large,  
Mrs. Caroline Sergeant,  
Mrs. Mary E. Webster,  
Mrs. Hannah Force.

*Certificate.*

Peter E. Emery,  
Mrs. Mary E. Wyckoff,  
Augustus Dilts,  
Mrs. Ellen Dilts,  
Joseph Boughner,  
Mrs. Mary Boughner,  
Mrs. Ellen Rea,  
Garret C. Stiger,  
Mrs. Matilda Stiger,  
Mrs. Harriet Demott.

1874.

*Confession.*

John Bloomer,

John H. Demott,  
John C. Sergeant,  
Louisa Prall,  
Bergen S. Smith,  
William S. Large,  
Charles D. Burk,  
Mary E. Smith,  
Amanda E. Kline,  
Jessie Fremont,  
Caroline Jordy,  
Annie Hoffman,  
Margaret Jordy,  
Annie Schenk,  
Nellie H. Schenk,  
John F. Schenk, Jr.,  
George T. Thatcher,  
Maggie B. Higgins,  
Samuel H. Volk,  
Charles Wyhusky,  
William G. Callis,  
John C. Rafferty,  
Rebecca J. Bloomer,  
Maggie M. Bloomer,  
Thomas McGuire,  
John F. Schenk, M.D.,  
Charles B. Crater,  
John B. Price,  
Dorothy K. Boeman,  
Margaret A. Mott,  
Sarah Pollock,  
Clara Burk,  
Helen N. Lowe,  
Ellen Brewer,  
Cornelia S. Brewer,  
Estelle Macbeth,  
Mrs. Agnes Boyd.

*Certificate*

1876.

Mary Burroughs,  
 Mrs. Anna E. Quick,  
 C. P. Hoffman,  
 Mrs. Mary E. Hoffman,  
 Z. L. Nevius,  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Nevius,  
 Mrs. Sarah A. West,  
 Mrs. Hannah N. Van Liew,  
 Caroline Carpenter.

1875.

*Confession.*

Anthony L. Case,  
 Samuel Kinney,  
 Mrs. Mary Kinney,  
 William H. Bellis,  
 Frederick Bower,  
 Margaret R. Boeman,  
 Matilda Burk,  
 Alletta Van Doren,  
 George W. Nevius,  
 Catherine Kuhl,  
 Julia A. Van Doren,  
 Mary Elizabeth Anderson,  
 Mary E. Garretson,  
 Lewis M. Davis,  
 Kate Boughner.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Mary Ann Bradley,  
 Matilda Clark,  
 Mrs. Caroline Halloway,  
 Mrs. Mary C. Thatcher,  
 Mrs. Rachel H. Still,  
 Mrs. Eliza Wilson,  
 Mrs. Sarah Coon.

*Confession.*

Ira S. Stryker,  
 Mrs. Henrietta Kuhl,  
 Alice N. Kinney,  
 Sarah E. Gary,  
 Anna Fink,  
 Mary S. Rowland,  
 Mrs. Mary Crater,  
 Mrs. Eliza Pedrick,  
 Lucinda Smith,  
 Catharine Deats,  
 Wm. H. Parse,  
 William Boyd,  
 Mrs. Mary Boyd,  
 Charles A. Higgins,  
 Albert C. Stevenson,  
 Wm. H. Schenk, M.D.,  
 James J. Losey,  
 Annie Van Fleet,  
 Albert H. Rittenhouse,  
 Carrie J. Combs,  
 Sophia V. L. Kuhl,  
 Hervey Kuhl,  
 Mary A. Smith,  
 John L. Jones,  
 John L. Jones, Jr.,  
 Mrs. Catherine M. Sharp,  
 Austin C. Bartles,  
 Carrie V. Johnson,  
 Emma Wilson,  
 Mrs. Arabella Kuhl,  
 Lewis Anderson,  
 Caroline R. Hill,  
 Jeremiah T. Thatcher,  
 Anne E. Hunt,  
 William M. Schenk,



Anne Schenk,  
Geo. Sandford Roberson.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Mary Sutphin,  
Mary E. Shepherd,  
Mrs. Amy L. Stevenson,  
Mrs. Ann Stryker,  
Mrs. Caroline Spencer,  
Mrs. Laura Anderson,  
Martin L. Trimmer,  
Mrs. Henrietta Trimmer,  
Oliver Woodward,  
David K. Kline,  
Mrs. Sarah C. Kline,  
Mrs. Elizabeth Wortman,  
Mrs. Mary E. Wortman,  
Salina B. Wortman,  
James A. Kline,  
Jacob C. Sutphin,  
Mrs. Emeline Sutphin.

1877.

*Confession.*

Abraham Sutphin Brewer,  
Carrie J. Wyman.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Emma Humphrey,  
Mrs. Maria Manning,  
Mary Ann Hunt,  
Mrs. Lydia Garrabrant,  
Mrs. Jane Vandoren,  
Mrs. Maria Stothoff,  
Mrs. Hester Wenzell.

1878

*Confession.*

Mrs. Anna J. Clark,

Joanna N. Little,  
John Piell,  
Mrs. Mary L. Piell,  
John A. Piell,  
Mrs. Sarah E. Piell,  
Louisa Piell,  
Mrs. Sabie E. Brewer.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Ella Spagenberg,  
Mary Louisa Bell,  
James Lane,  
Mrs. Susan H. Lane,  
Mrs. Mary E. Mattison,  
Jane E. Radcliff,  
John V. Quick,  
Mrs. Alletta Quick,  
Mrs. Garetta Honeyman,  
A. E. Sanderson,  
Mrs. A. Sanderson,  
Mrs. Anna R. Farley,  
Samuel Hart,  
Mrs. Mary E. Hart,  
John G. Watson,  
Charles J. Watson.

1879.

*Confession.*

Ella Ramsey,  
Ezekiel Williams,  
Sallie D. Hoppock,  
Mary H. Sutphin,  
Elias S. Halloway,  
John A. Morehead,

*Certificate.*

Charles Burk,  
Mrs. Ann Williams,  
Charles Watson,

Mrs. Jane Watson,  
George Watson,  
Theodore B. Bellis,  
Mrs. Annie Reed Bellis,  
Annie D. Cherry,  
Abram Stone,  
Mrs. Keziah Price,  
Mrs. Mary E. Rittenhouse,  
Maggie W. Holcombe,  
Mrs. Anna E. Hudnut,  
Sophia Morehead,  
William H. Morehead.

1880.

*Confession.*

Anna M. Sutphin,  
Mary R. Fink,  
Mary E. Wyhusky,  
Josephine Thudium,  
John Ruple,  
George Ruple,  
Edgar J. Sutphin,  
Margaret B. Dilts.

*Certificate.*

John Newton Voorhees,  
Mrs. Hannah L. Voorhees,  
George H. Large,  
David Caulkins,  
Mrs. E. R. Caulkins,  
Mrs. Catharine A. Van Nest,  
Arthur Schenck,  
Mrs. Catharine Schenck,  
Augustus B. Van Zandt,  
Mrs. Eleanor Van Zandt,  
Jacob R. Werts,  
Mrs. Margaret Werts,  
A. C. Hulsizer,

Mrs. Ellen Hill,  
Belle Hill,  
N. Dunham Stiger,  
Mrs. Emily E. Stiger,  
Augustus K. Stiger.

1881.

*Confession.*

Mortimer C. Wagner,  
Rebecca Drake,  
Etta Wenzell,  
Annie Wenzell,  
Joanna Schlapfer,  
Elizabeth Ruppel.

*Certificate.*

Philip A. Mulford,  
Mrs. Cornelia Mulford,  
William Reed,  
Mrs. Catharine Reed,  
Mrs. Amanda Rowland.

1882.

*Confession.*

Abraham Williamson Boss,  
Hervey C. Finch,  
William Harrison Bellis,  
Harold A. Vosseller,  
Edgar S. Sheppard,  
William E. Pedrick,  
Frederick N. Connet,  
Alfred G. Burk,  
Mary E. Dunham,  
Helen E. Crater,  
Phebe L. Van Doren,  
Leonard K. Young,  
George E. Van Arsdale,  
Annie E. Hudnut,

Lillian Ramsey,  
 Alice Schenk,  
 Annie L. Veit,  
 Abbie Van Doren,  
 Margaret Chamberlin,  
 Aaron B. Van Syckle  
 John B. Ramsey,  
 William Ramsey,  
 Frank L. Holcombe,  
 Isabel Jordy,  
 Hannah N. Young,  
 Annie Hopewell,  
 Lizzie L. Van Liew,  
 Annie M. Alpaugh,  
 Lizzie B. West,  
 Ruth De Hart,  
 Minnie Stryker,  
 Tillie F. Chamberlin,  
 Mary E. Stiger,  
 William Webster,  
 George W. Dunham,  
 Ella S. Higgins,  
 Mary A. Sanderson,  
 Peter J. Young,  
 Caroline Wyhusky,  
 Rosa Snyder,  
 Annie C. Kline,  
 Isabella Mott,  
 Jonah O. Schlapfer,  
 Mrs. Rachel J. Higgins.

*Certificate.*

Mary E. M. Kline,  
 Mrs. Ellen A. Anderson,  
 Johnson M. Bunn,  
 Mrs. Annie Bunn,  
 Mrs. Hannah Anderson,  
 Mrs. A. H. Trego,  
 Annette Trego,

Paul A. Queen,  
 Mrs. Lizzie M. Queen.

1883.

*Confession.*

Wilson B. Moore,  
 Mrs. Esther P. Moore,  
 John P. Reed,  
 Eliza Vogel,  
 Eliza G. Griggs,  
 Annie S. Risinger,  
 Catharine Vogel,  
 Rosa A. Vogel,  
 John W. De Hart,  
 Mary E. Wyckoff,  
 Otto Reinold,  
 Mary A. Boyd,  
 Dudley F. Bunn,  
 Sarah A. Risinger,  
 Eliza A. Dilts,  
 Mrs. Catharine A. Roth.

*Certificate.*

Theodore Bellis,  
 Mrs. Ellen M. Bellis,  
 Phineas Quinn,  
 Mrs. Ida F. Quinn,  
 James E. Brodhead,  
 Mrs. Hattie Brodhead,  
 Edwin E. Roth.

1884.

*Confession.*

Lillie Harvey,  
 Margaret Harvey,  
 William Price,  
 George M. Thornton,  
 Mrs. Margaret La Rue,

Ella E. Boss,  
E. Wilson Bellis,  
Mary L. Bellis.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Mary W. Nevius,  
Andrew P. Thompson,  
Reading M. Dilts,  
Mrs. Caroline Dilts,  
Mrs. Ruth F. Sutphin,  
John Dilts,  
Mrs. Martha Dilts,  
Mrs. Cynthia Bearder,  
Martha M. Dilts,  
C. W. Reed,  
Mrs. Mary Reed,  
A. J. Brodhead,  
Mrs. Ophelia Brodhead,  
Mrs. Sarah E. Harvey,  
Mrs. Mary C. Shampanore,  
George Thatcher,  
Mrs. Lizzie Thatcher.

1885.

*Confession.*

Mrs. Ella Marsh,  
William Stothoff,  
Cornelia Van Doren,  
Mrs. Ann E. Pickel,  
Maggie B. Ditmars,  
Lucretia M. West,  
Catharine Schlapfer,  
Minnie Schlapfer,  
Mrs. Carrie B. Hanson,  
Mattie W. Johnson,  
Cornelia Kuhl,  
Marietta Kuhl,  
George R. Probasco.

*Certificate.*

Jean S. Brodhead,  
Charlotte E. Brodhead,  
William W. Conover,  
Baltis Pickel,  
Mrs. Margaret H. Resch,  
Mrs. Sarah Johnson,  
Louisa Capner,  
Christiana Capner,  
Mrs. Helen M. Boss,  
John Ramsey,  
Francis M. Swing,  
Mrs. Emma R. Swing,  
Mary L. Wilson,  
Wilhelmina Stevenson,  
Mrs. Martha C. Shannon,  
Mrs. Eliza Wilson,  
Mrs. Annie S. Kline,  
Mrs. Eliza Post.

1886.

*Confession.*

Rebecca E. Johnson,  
Elizabeth Johnson,  
Laura Quick,  
Peter S. Reed.

*Certificate.*

Abram L. Smith,  
Mrs. Elmira C. Smith,  
Samuel W. Wyckoff,  
Mrs. Katie C. Wyckoff,  
Thomas B. Rodenbaugh,  
Mrs. Jennie Rodenbaugh,  
William F. Dilts,  
Mrs. Henrietta Priestley,  
Mrs. Abigail A. Marsh,  
Carrie G. Boyce,

Richard McPherson,  
 Mattie E. McPherson,  
 Mrs. Mary B. Apgar,  
 Mrs. Ellen P. Hill.

1887.

*Confession.*

Henry Schenk,  
 Bertha Girton,  
 Eva W. Case,  
 Helen A. Sanderson,  
 Maggie E. Thatcher,  
 Bessie H. Stiger,  
 Fannie W. Johnson,  
 Sadie L. Bellis,  
 Mrs. Ida Moore,  
 Jennie S. Smith,  
 Bertha W. Vosseller,  
 Bessie V. Vosseller,  
 Frederick C. Dunham,  
 John Letzkus,  
 Jacob Schlapfer,  
 Condit C. Schenk,  
 Frederick C. Smith,  
 Ida M. Bellis,  
 Howard Holcomb,  
 George F. Crater,  
 Joseph L. Taylor,  
 Conrad Schlapfer,  
 Henry Schlapfer,  
 Samuel Schlapfer,  
 George Webster.

*Certificate.*

John Ott,  
 Alice V. Sutphin,  
 Mrs. Ethelinda Dilts,  
 Mrs. Ella B. Taylor,

Paul K. Hoffman,  
 Peter Britton,  
 Mrs. Mary B. Britton,  
 Mrs. Ann E. Strimple,  
 Frederick Dirking,  
 William L. Eick,  
 Mrs. Mary H. Eick,  
 John W. Kline,  
 Mrs. Lanie T. Kline,  
 Peter A. Crater,  
 Mrs. Rebecca Crater,  
 Mrs. Caroline P. Williamson,  
 James N. Shafer,  
 Mrs. Annie C. Shafer,  
 Susan M. Leshner,  
 Mrs. Martha A. Stothoff,  
 Mrs. Kate Wanser Moore,  
 William H. Bartles, M.D.,  
 Albert H. Rittenhouse,  
 Mrs. Mary E. Rittenhouse.

1888.

*Confession.*

William G. Hill, Jr.,  
 Mrs. Eugenia Cathers,  
 Susie H. Van Liew,  
 Mrs. Mary A. Smith,  
 Clara L. Smith,  
 William B. Bryan,  
 Catharine R. Fink,  
 Pauline Clark,  
 Mrs. Flora L. Voorhees,  
 Etta P. Risinger.

*Certificate.*

Mahlon Schenk,  
 Harry Cathers,  
 Mrs. Mary S. Everett,

John Warters,  
 Mrs. Sarah Warters,  
 Lucy E. Huff,  
 Garrett V. Stryker,  
 B. Frank Harris,  
 Cornelius Wyckoff,  
 Mrs. Mary Wyckoff,  
 Ralph Reed,  
 Mrs. Sarah Reed,  
 Mahlon S. DeMott,  
 Mrs. Ann W. DeMott,  
 John Bunn,  
 Mrs. Matilda Bunn,  
 Stewart Bellis,  
 Mrs. Susan Bellis,  
 Mrs. Amanda S. Britton.

1889.

*Confession.*

Mrs. Minnie Kline,  
 Earle T. Connet,  
 Annie M. Fink,  
 George W. Fink,  
 Sarah Ellen Bellis,  
 William W. Hawke,  
 Mary W. Runkle,  
 Lewis L. Holcombe,

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Hettie L. Crane,  
 George Swackhamer,  
 Mrs. Mary K. Swackhamer,  
 Mrs. Emily Bartles,  
 Mrs. Harriet Hoffman,  
 James Smith,  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Smith,  
 Elizabeth Smith,  
 Mary Smith,

Martha Grace Smith,  
 James Smith, Jr.,  
 William M. Schenk,  
 Mrs. Emma C. Morehead.

1890.

*Confession.*

Sadie Veit,  
 John G. Sanderson,  
 Estelle B. Kline,  
 Laura B. Smith,  
 Russell M. Conkling,  
 Mrs. Mary Sinclair,  
 Mrs. Matilda Van Fleet,  
 Maggie M. Conover,  
 Mrs. Catharine Bohren,  
 Paul Kuhl,  
 John W. Wilson,  
 Theodore Larue,  
 Frederick Baumgarten,  
 Samuel J. Johnson,  
 Mrs. Sarah W. Johnson.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Catharine Coon,  
 Eveline Conover,  
 Henry R. Brewer.

1891.

*Confession.*

Daniel McPherson,  
 Mrs. Anna E. McPherson,  
 Leila B. Volk,  
 Nettie F. Conover,  
 Bessie F. Conover,  
 Matilda Belden,  
 Mary E. Hart,  
 Margaret B. Thatcher,

Mary A. Hankinson,  
 Annie H. Boss,  
 Austin G. Nevius,  
 Lizzie M. Crater,  
 Catharine Ramsey,  
 Mrs. Margaret J. Baum-  
     garten,  
 Eva R. McPherson,  
 Anna Schlapfer,  
 Frederick H. Piell,  
 Christopher Piell,  
 Theodore Piell.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Lena Miller,  
 Mrs. Sarah M. Davenport,  
 Minnie Davenport,  
 Carrie Davenport,  
 Edward N. Davenport,  
 Joseph B. Johnson,  
 Mrs. Clara B. Johnson,  
 William L. Eick,  
 Mrs. Mary A. Eick,  
 Theodore M. Stiger,  
 N. Dunham Stiger,  
 Mrs. Elizabeth E. G. Stiger,  
 Mary E. Stiger,  
 Bessie H. Stiger,  
 John H. Holcombe,  
 Mrs. Hattie Holcombe,  
 Mrs. Mary E. Lysatt.

1892.

*Confession.*

William C. Raub,  
 Lizzie B. Wenzell,  
 William C. Boyd,  
 John P. Bartles,

Olive Bartles,  
 Edith Bartles,  
 William R. Butler,  
 Albert B. Kline,  
 Lewis C. Case,  
 Chester V. Butler,  
 Mrs. Kate P. Butler,  
 Theodore C. Alvater,  
 Bertha Bryan,  
 Mrs. Lillian L. Chamberlin,  
 Annie D. Worman,  
 Rebie Worman,  
 Sadie J. Britton,  
 Margaret M. Boss,  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Brown,  
 Mabel Brewer,  
 Ann S. Clark,  
 Bertha Webster,  
 Elizabeth C. Bellis,  
 Anna Blanche Lake,  
 Harriet DeMott,  
 Annie Moffett,  
 Daniel T. Latourette,  
 Mrs. Julia E. Latourette,  
 Rachel M. Anderson,  
 Mrs. Lizzie B. Probasco,  
 John L. Zielstorf,  
 Annie L. Zielstorf.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Georgie R. Crater,  
 Julia F. Rockafellow,  
 William N. Sheppard,  
 Mrs. Jane V. Sheppard,  
 Mrs. Henrietta P. Higbie,  
 Mrs. Maria B. Schomp,  
 George Williamson,  
 Mrs. Frances H. Williamson,  
 Mrs. Caroline V. D. Case,



Catharine Case,  
John W. Smith,  
Mrs. Katie Smith,  
Mrs. Eugenie M. Scott,  
Mrs. Etta Van Arsdale.

1893.

*Confession.*

Bessie Clawson,  
Frederic Bohren,  
Henry B. Stothoff,  
Bessie R. Hopewell,  
Stella Girton,  
John Kaffitz,  
Mrs. Mary C. Van Doren,  
Mrs. Lilian M. Marsh,  
Howard S. Wyckoff.

*Certificate.*

Mrs. Ann M. Smith,  
Jonathan H. Conover,

Mrs. Lilian A. Conover,  
John Emley Holcombe,  
Mrs. Emma A. S. Holcombe,  
Mrs. Lizzie Piell,  
Theodore Y. Van Marter,  
Mrs. Ann S. Van Marter,  
Augustus H. Van Marter,  
Mrs. Hannah Van Marter.

1894.

*Confession.*

Mrs. Mary Alpaugh,  
Annie Boyd,  
John T. Conover, Jr.

*Certificate.*

Bessie Smith,  
John C. Ernst,  
H. Elmer Van Doren,  
Mrs. Matilda H. Van Doren,  
Mrs. Eliza Schenck.

as

JL









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